DO YOU WANT TO LOOK
Well in "Sloppy" Season? BEAUTY IN BAD WEATHER Then Read How in Tomorrow's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN

WE'VE HAD ENOUGH OF THIS

THE WEATHER.

For Boston and vicinity: Continued cold; fair to-night; Sunday, increasing cloudiness; light westerly winds, becoming variable.

High water: 3:43 a. m.; 4:03 p. m.

HEARST'S
BOSTON AMERICAN
THE TWENTIETH CENTURY NEWSPAPER
AND NEW YORK JOURNAL

NIGHT EDITION

8 PAGES 8 PAGES

VOL. 1—No. 322 SATURDAY BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1905. SATURDAY PRICE ONE CENT.

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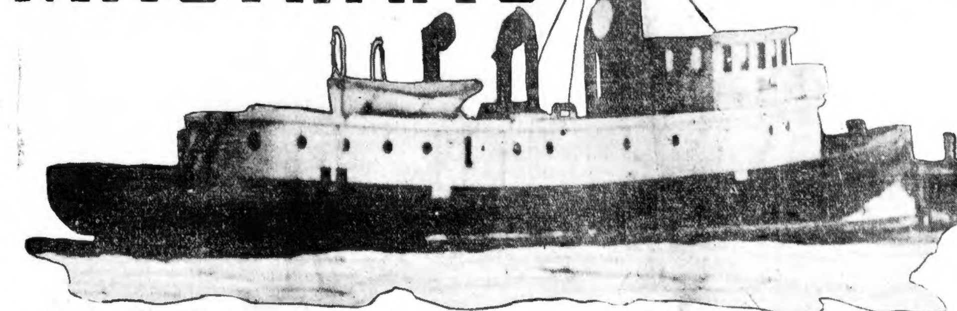
GREAT GALE PILES UP THE ICE ON NANTUCKET AGAIN

MACKINAC IS FORCED TO GIVE UP ATTEMPT TO AID ISLAND



Hope to Carry Succor to Blockaded Inhabitants Given Up To-day on Account of Weather Conditions—Food Supply of Certain Sorts Is Running Low—Crew of Cutter Were Ready for the Attempt to Force Way Through Ice.

Special to the Boston American.

WOODS HOLE, Feb. 11.—Nantucket's peril of famine, when apparently about to come to an end, has been suddenly increased by a fifty-five-mile wind driving great floes against the island last night, where the zero weather fastened the fetters of the ice again on the island.

Relief of the situation there is now an absolute necessity, but it will not be attempted to-day. The revenue cutter Mackinac, with steam up, lay ready to start, but now Captain Wilde is not willing to make the hazardous trip until to-morrow. No man knows better the danger to which he must expose his vessel and his crew.

Yesterday Nantucket reported by cable that the harbor was opening and the ice going out to sea. To-day she reports a new situation, regarded as more serious than ever, and asks for relief.

This new situation is due to the terrific northwest gale of last night and to-day which has jammed the great ice pack inshore and has locked the island apparently for weeks to come. The cold continues and the failure of the government to order Captain Wilde to proceed to the island has evoked sharp criticism among the islanders.

Captain Wilde to-day received authority from the Treasury Department at Washington for him to proceed with the Mackinac to Nantucket and to carry the belated mails to the island.

NO MAIL FOR ISLANDERS.

Nantucket is in no immediate danger of starvation, because the stores there have supplies sufficient to support the inhabitants for a week or more. But there is a demand there for fresh meat, which cannot be met, and for butter and lighting oil. Important mail for Nantucket is held up here, and this, too, has caused anger among the people on the island. No attempt has been made to deliver this mail, contracts to the contrary notwithstanding, and the news of the outside world has come to them only by the single wire from ashore.

One of the most pathetic aspects of the situation on Nantucket is a waiting mother, newly made a widow, whose son is now and has been for several days at Woods Hole trying every way in his power to induce some one to take him across the ice-choked channel, so that he may comfort a weeping woman. This son is Henry M. Harps, who, learning that his father was ill, perhaps dying, raced home from

Continued on 3d Page, 1st Column.

From Photographs by Boston American Photographer.
CUTTER MACKINAC AND CAPTAIN WILDE.

REVOLUTIONISTS PREPARE FOR NEW MARCH ON THE CZAR

RUSSIAN RIOTS BREAK OUT AFRESH; EMPIRE AGAIN FACES CRISIS.

Special Cable to Boston American.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Russia is to-day threatened with a repetition of the massacre of January 22, in which several hundred persons were killed and five thousand wounded.

Reckless of consequences, the populace, made desperate by constant promises, but no deeds, is preparing to march on the Czar for the second time.

That will mean, without doubt, a slaughter which is likely to exceed that of January, because now the Czar is terror stricken, and out of a heart in which fear reigns he has ordered his soldiers to slay.

This situation is impending in Russia, say special advices received here, because of the determination of Father Gopon's organization to lay their grievances before their Czar. This organization, with its leader gone, however, will ask General Trepoff, who rules St. Petersburg with the mailed hand, for permission to send a delegation to see the Czar. This request will be refused, by order of the Czar himself, and then will come the march on the Czar's palace.

WILL TEST THE SOLDIERS.

The second march on the palace will probably bring a test of the Russian soldiery. There are now and have been for some time constant rumors of disaffection of the Czar's troops. Revolutionary agents have been working unceasingly to stir the military into open revolt.

There might be an unexpected development, therefore, if the order is given to fire into a crowd which will contain relatives, friends and even brothers of the troops. Enough of the Cossacks can be depended upon by the government, however, to enforce any order of slaughter which may be given.

Still hiding in his palace, invisible to the people he rules, the Czar looks out upon a city which is unnaturally quiet considering the fact that the great strike has been renewed in the Russian capital. This is a quiet which is disturbing the military officials far more than minor demonstrations would. They fear a sudden explosion of anger in the city which will end—no one knows where.

HUNDREDS ARE SHOT DOWN.

Outside of St. Petersburg, however, there have been hundreds shot down by the soldiers. In a dozen cities the rioting is going on to-day. Soldiery is on the move

Continued on 2d Page, 3d Column.

MRS. EDWARDS MAKES CLEAN BREAST OF CRIME

WOMAN IN SHADOW OF GALLOWS GIVES OUT FULL CONFESSION.

By Boston American Leased Wire.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The BOSTON AMERICAN has secured the full confession of Mrs. Kate Edwards, exonerating Samuel Greason, condemned to be hanged with her on Thursday at Reading for the murder of her husband, John Edwards.

Mrs. Edwards makes the amazing statement that her lawyer, Oliver Lentz, informed her that if she testified against Greason, District Attorney Rothermel would not oppose her application before the Board of Pardons; that she "realized it was necessary in order to obtain the good will of the Commonwealth's representatives to swear to facts that would connect Greason with the murder," and that in order to save herself from the gallows she invented and swore to the story that convicted Greason. She tells how Mr. Rothermel and Dr. Lentz visited her in her cell, how she told them the true facts of the murder, which in no way implicated Greason, how District Attorney Rothermel said she was lying and that Greason "had owned up" and how finally she did lie to save herself.

Mrs. Edwards now declares Greason absolutely innocent, but says nothing as to her own part in the crime. It is possible that Mrs. Edwards may escape the gallows as a result of her confession. It is thought that the Governor may grant a reprieve and later commute the sentence of death to life imprisonment. A respite will probably be granted in order that the woman may testify

Continued on 3d Page, 4th Column.

NEW YORK CASINO THEATRE IN FLAMES

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The Casino Theatre is afire. Lillian Russell company were in their dressing rooms preparing for the matinee performance of "Lady Teazle."

The Casino Theatre is at the corner of Broadway and 39th st., and in flames. It is believed that all members reached places of safety. Three alarms have been turned in. It is impossible to estimate the loss now, but apparently the building s doomed to destruction.

ULTIMATUM BY ROOSEVELT

President Opposes Arbitration Treaties if Amended by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—President Roosevelt is opposed to the amendment to the arbitration treaties now pending before the Senate, and in a letter which he has written to Senator Cullom, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, he states that if the treaties are amended as proposed he will allow them to die.

After stating that he has learned that the committee proposed to substitute for the word "agreement" in the second article the word "treaty," the President writes:

> "The effect of the amendment is to make it no longer possible as between its contracting parties to submit any matter whatever to arbitration without first obtaining a special treaty to cover the case. This will represent not a step forward, but a step backward."

The President declares that in his judgment the proposed amendment would nullify a proposed treaty.

ASSAILANTS SURRENDERED

Men Wanted for Fatal Assault in Manchester, N. H., Walk Into Station.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 11.—Belone Moquin and Thomas J. Plante, the men involved in the assault upon George J. Pellerin, Thursday, which resulted in Pellerin's death, walked into the police station early to-day and gave themselves up.

Both men are employed at the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company's plant and were at work yesterday. Moquin had been a resident of the city for twenty-eight years, and has worked for the Amoskeag Corporation for eighteen years. Plante has been an employe of the same corporation for twenty-three years. Both are regarded as exceptionally good workers.

They claim that they had been drinking when they met Pellerin on Elm street on Thursday, and that the latter, who also had been drinking, was abusive and threatening and began the assault.

They will be arraigned Monday.

RUSSIA TREMBLING AT FRESH REVOLUTIONARY CRISIS

STRIKERS MAY AGAIN MARCH ON THE CZAR

Hundreds Slain by Troops in Riots Throughout the Empire.

GOPON FORCES ARE ACTIVE

Continued from First Page.

over the entire dominions of the Czar. No quarter is the order. Cossacks and others who can be depended upon are placed in the most affected of these cities.

LODZ SEETHES WITH REVOLT.

In Lodz within the last twenty-four hours half a hundred persons have been slain in conflicts between the troops and strikers. The streets there to-day are turbulent and the city is breathless in expectancy of even greater troubles. The list of wounded includes hundreds of the striking workmen. Possibly there is in Lodz more of the revolutionary spirit evidenced now than in any other city over which the Czar holds sway.

Sosnovice, where 100 persons were killed and fatally wounded yesterday, reports further rioting to-day, but thus far it has not assumed any great proportions. Here, too, the workmen are out marching in the streets with flags flying, demanding reforms. The government feels, however, that it has the situation there fairly well in hand.

KILL 75 IN SKARZYSKO.

One of the cities wherein lies grave danger is Skarzysko. Troops there yesterday fired on a crowd of 15,000, and seventy-five were killed or fatally wounded. Troops are now being poured in there to prevent further disorder.

At Ostrowiez the soldiers also fired on a crowd, but no definite knowledge of the casualties has been reported. It is not believed to be great, however, as that city is now reported quiet.

The strike situation in St. Petersburg is grave now and constantly becoming more so. The government feels that it faces a new crisis, the crisis in which the workman and not the revolutionist is active.

Thirty thousand men are reported to be out, and more went out to-day. This is the nucleus of the party which will form to march on the Czar's palace. It is intended to make this a peaceful demonstration on the part of the people. The government, however, will not permit it to be so, under orders recently given out.

NEW STRIKE CRISIS; BOMBS ARE FEARED

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 11.—Renewal of the strike here has made the labor situation a critical one. Thirty thousand workmen are out to-day, many more will join the striking forces. This brings the government face to face with a new crisis—the laboring man as a pleader for his rights from employer.

Only energetic measures by the troops and police prevented the resumption of the former tactics of the strikers marching from factory to factory and inducing or compelling employes to lay down their tools. Circumstantial reports that the revolutionary element is about to join with the strikers and resort to bomb throwing are causing great apprehension.

The workmen are holding meetings in open fields, and big assemblages are scheduled. Sunday will be the crucial time. The position of the workmen is distinctly weaker that it was three weeks ago, for they are without money, while the authorities are not repeating the mistake of under-estimating the gravity of the movement.

On the other hand, the employers realize the importance of a prompt settlement of the workmen's grievances, but have allowed weeks to slip by without deciding on united action. A few have made concessions, but most of them have refused, holding that to grant the demands of the workmen would mean bankruptcy for the employers. They appear to believe that the Government is trying to make them shoulder the onus of settling a political difficulty, and have appointed a committee to draw up a memorial to Finance Minister Kokovseff, setting forth that the government's persistent efforts to conciliate the men have not borne the expected fruit, and that the anger caused by the events of January 22 has been augmented by the delay in settling the grievances.

Reports from many factories show that the hands are ripe for trouble and likely to strike.

SAY KONDRATONKO WAS REAL HERO OF PORT ARTHUR

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Russian officers on their way home from Port Arthur disagree somewhat with General Stoessel as to the necessity of the surrender of the stronghold. While they admit that General Stoessel is a brave man, they declare that General Kondratonko was the real hero of the siege and the life of the garrison.

"When General Kondratonko died," said one of the officers, "Port Arthur died with him. If he had lived there would have been no surrender yet."

General Stoessel, after reaching Aden with Mrs. Stoessel and nearly 200 officers and soldiers who passed through the siege, said that the fortress could not have held out four days longer because of the lack of provisions and ammunition. He said:

"The Czar and my peers will judge whether I should have prolonged the siege, or, by a heroic but criminal act, have blown up the fortress. I prefer a less great name in military annals to having 30,000 lives on my conscience.

"For several months the troops received 200 grammes of horse meat apiece each week. All the food was prepared with machine oil.

"After September the only ships which succeeded in running the blockade were the steamer King Arthur, commanded by a French captain, and three junks. All brought flour. The last news we received from the outside world was on September 20, when a telegram from General Kuropatkin said he would come to relieve us in three months.

"The three months having passed and no news of the fleet under Vice-Admiral Rozhdestvensky having been received, the situation became desperate. The garrison being exhausted and the fleet, whose preservation had been the principal reason for resistance, having been destroyed after the capture of High Mountain (203 Metre Hill), I considered that any further prolongation of the struggle would inevitably lead to frightful carnage."

General Stoessel added that he decided on the capitulation on his own authority and without consulting anyone.

Some of the officers expressed violent resentment toward Admiral Prince Ukhtomsky for his disastrous handling of the fleet, against several incapable generals, and, above all, against Ex-Viceroy Alexieff. The last named, they declared, had foreseen nothing and prepared nothing. It was necessary to reconstruct the greater part of the fortifications under deplorable conditions and under the fire of the enemy.

CHURCH CATECHISM IS RUSSIA'S CURSE

The curse of the people of Russia, say the leaders of the revolutionary movement in that country, is the catechism of the Russian Church. Among other things, it teaches that the Czar is the representative of God on earth, and that disobedience to the Emperor is disobedience to God himself. Every family in the Russias must have at least one copy of the catechism, and failure to have it is punishable by fine or imprisonment or both.

From time to time the priests and other officials of the Orthodox Church of Russia examine members of the families suspected of treasonable thoughts as to the knowledge of the catechism and respect for its teachings. If they are lacking in either they are severely punished.

To offset the teachings of the catechism the revolutionists have circulated truths of the Testament which show the fallacy of the catechism's teachings. Swift and drastic punishment is visited upon any one found with a copy of this circular in his possession.

Few copies of the draft of the catechism prepared by the Russian church for the people of that country find their way into the hands of the people of this country. The BOSTON AMERICAN has been furnished with one, which is printed below:

The Catechism of the Russian Church

As Prepared for the Russian Churches in Russia, Especially Poland, in 1848.

Question 1—In what light is the authority of the Czar to be considered with reference to the spirit of Christianity?

Answer—As proceeding direct from God.

Question 2—How is this proved by the nature of things?

Answer—It is by the will of God that men live in society; hence the various relations that constitute society, which for its better security is divided into parts called nations. The government of these is entrusted to a Prince, King or Emperor; or, in other words, to a supreme ruler. We see, then, that as man exists in conformity to the will of God, society emanates from the Divine Will, and more especially the supreme power and authority of our lord and master the Czar.

Question 3—What duties doth religion teach us, the humble subjects of His Majesty, the Emperor of Russia, to practice towards him?

Answer—Worship, obedience, fidelity, the payment of taxes, service, love, prayer; the whole being comprised in the words WORSHIP, FIDELITY.

Question 4—Wherein does the worship consists? And how should it be manifested?

Answer—By the most unqualified reverence, in words, gestures, demeanor, thoughts and actions.

Obedience in All Things.

Question 5—What kind of obedience do we owe him?

Answer—An entire passive and unbounded obedience in every point of view.

Question 6—In what consists the fidelity we owe the Emperor?

Answer—In executing his commands most rigorously and without examination in performing the duties he requires from us; and in doing everything and without murmuring.

Question 7—Is it obligatory on us to pay taxes to our Gracious Sovereign, the Emperor?

Answer—It is incumbent upon us to pay every tax in compliance with his supreme commands, both as to the amount and when due.

Question 8—Is the service of His Majesty the Emperor obligatory on us?

Answer—Absolutely so. We should, if required, sacrifice ourselves in compliance with his will, both in a civil and military capacity, and in whatever manner he deems expedient.

Question 9—What benevolent sentiments and love are due the Emperor?

Answer—We should manifest our good will and affection according to our station in endeavoring to promote the prosperity of our native land (not Poland) as well as that of the Emperor, our father, and of his august family.

Question 10—Is it incumbent upon us to pray for the Emperor and for Russia, our country?

Answer—Both publicly and privately, beseeching the Almighty to grant the Emperor health, integrity, happiness and security; the same is applicable to the country, which constitutes an indivisible part of the Emperor.

Question 11—What principles are in opposition to these duties?

Answer—Irreverence, disobedience, infidelity, malevolence, treason, mutiny and revolt.

Question 12—How are irreverence and infidelity to the Emperor to be considered in reference to God?

Answer—As the most heinous sin, the most frightful criminality.

Forbidden to Rebel.

Question 13—Does religion then forbid us to rebel and overthrow the Government of the Emperor?

Answer—We are interdicted from so doing at all times and under any circumstances.

Question 14—Independently of the worship we owe the Emperor, are we called upon to respect the public authorities emanating from him?

Answer—Yes, because they emanate from him, represent him, and act as his substitutes; so that the Emperor is everywhere.

Question 15—What motives have we to fulfill the duties above enumerated?

Answer—The motives are twofold; some natural, others revealed.

Question 16—What are the natural motives?

Answer—Besides the motives adduced there are the following: The Emperor being the head of the nation, the father of all his subjects, who constitute one and the same country, Russia is thereby alone.

Question 17—What are the supernatural revealed motives for this worship?

Answer—The supernatural revealed motives are, that the Emperor is the Vice-Regent and Minister of God, to execute the divine commands, and, consequently, disobedience to the Emperor is disobedience to God himself; that God will regard us in the world to come for the worship and obedience we render the Emperor, and punish us severely to all eternity should we disobey and neglect to worship him. Moreover, God commands us to love and obey from the inmost recesses of the heart every authority, and particularly the Emperor, not from worldly considerations, but from apprehension of the final judgment.

Question 18—What books prescribe these duties?

Answer—The New and Old Testaments, and particularly the Psalms, Gospels and Apostolic Epistles.

Question 19—What examples confirm this doctrine?

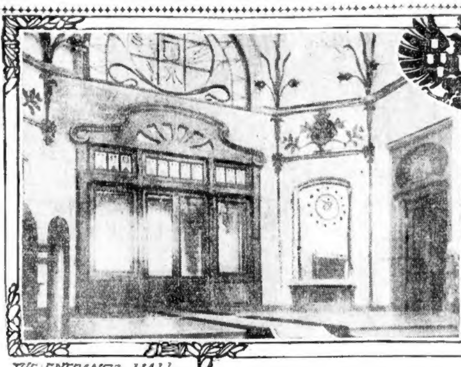
Answer—The example of Jesus Christ himself, who lived and died in the allegiance to the Emperor of Rome, and respectfully submitted to the judgment which condemned him to death. We have, moreover, the examples of the apostles, who both loved and respected them; they suffered meekly in dungeons in conformity to the will of the emperors, and did not revolt like malefactors and traitors. We must, therefore, in imitation of these examples, suffer and be silent.

Question 20—At what period did the custom originate of praying to the Almighty for the prosperity of the sovereign?

Answer—The custom of publicly praying for the Emperor is coeval with the introduction of Christianity, which custom is to us the valuable legacy and splendid gift we have received from past ages.

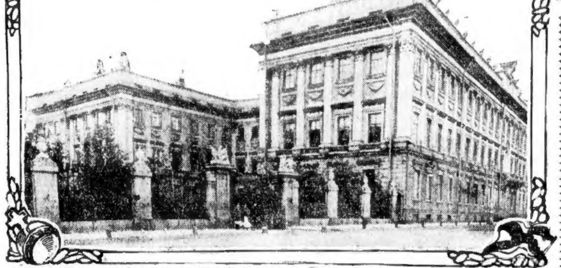
Such is the doctrine of the church, confirmed by practice, as to the worship and fidelity to the omnipotent Emperor of Russia, the Minister and Vice-Regent of God.

Pneumonia and Grip Follow the Snow
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE prevents Pneumonia and Grip. Call for the full name and look for the signature of E. W. Grove.



THE ENTRANCE HALL.

THE RECEPTION ROOM



THE NEW PAVILION OF THE CZAR AT TSARSKOE SELOE

PALACE WHERE CZAR NOW HIDES IN FEAR.

LABOR NEWS

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL BOSTON, MASS. 96

Th forty-first annual ball of Boston Plasterers' Protective Union No. 10, in Odd Fellows Hall, was the most successful ever held by that organization, over 600 persons being present.

Among the invited guests were: Miss Eleanor Bronson, organizer of the Woman's Labor League of New York State; Hugh Cairns, the noted sculptor; Aldermen Frank J. Linehan, John E. Baldwin, James M. Curley, Patrick J. Bowen and Frank J. O'Toole, Superintendent of Streets James Donovan, ex-Alderman James H. Doyle, Representative J. Frank O'Hare, Frank Grady, a master plasterer; George T. Thornton, vice-president of the International Bricklayers' Union; Jeremiah P. Driscoll, Bricklayers' Union No. 3; David Kirby and William Ganey, president and financial secretary, respectively, of the Plasterers' Tenders' Union.

The grand march was led by President D. H. Stevenson, escorting Miss Alice Dawley, followed by Vice-President and Mrs. Arthur Doyle, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Oram, Mr. and Mrs. James O'Connor, and seventy-five other couples.

The officers of the ball were: Floor Director, D. H. Stevenson; first assistant, Arthur Doyle; second assistant, Patrick Oram; aids, J. Nugent, William H. Moore, J. H. Walsh, D. J. Carey, J. F. Tirrell, W. Lamb, W. C. Keating, J. W. Beard, J. Holland, T. Tinlin, D. Blair, W. J. Bethel, Jr., C. W. Ross, R. Rhae, Jr., M. J. Neagle and M. Eagan.

On the committee of arrangements were D. J. Carey R. Rhea, Jr., J. H. Holland, William C. Moore, J. W. Beard, W. Lamb, P. O'Connor, Patrick Oram, M. J. Neagle, J. Lane, J. O'Connor, J. Nugent, P. Coffey, M. Eagan, W. J. Coleman, W. C. Keating, D. Blair, J. F. Tirrell, J. H. Walsh, W. Bethel, Jr., C. W. Ross, J. Owens, D. Bruce, M. H. Casey, T. Tinlin, A. Doyle and T. Quinn. The reception committee included Michael H. Casey, James Crellen, John Johnson, Charles Duffley and James R. McDonald.

LEGISLATION THE TOPIC.

Proposed State legislation affecting labor interests was the subject of discussion at several of the union meetings.

The executive board of Cooks' Union, No. 328, indorsed House Bill No. 595, which provides for the regulation of fees of employment agencies. The bill comes before the Committee on Probate and Chancery next Tuesday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

The Book and Job Branch of Typographical Union No. 13 acted favorably on House Bill No. 362, presented by T. M. Nolan, of Union No. 13, which provides for free employment offices in Boston, Fall River, Springfield and Worcester. There will be a hearing on this bill before the Committee on Probate and Chancery at the State House next Tuesday morning also.

Decorative Glass Workers' Union No. 28 adopted resolutions protesting against the passage of House Bills Nos. 459 and 688. The former is an act "to fix and regulate the manner of selection and time of service of jurors in the County of Suffolk" and the latter "to restore to courts the power to charge juries with respect to matters of fact."

CIGARMAKERS MEET.

Cigarmakers' Union No. 97 has sent communications to Senators Lodge and Crane, requesting them to vote against the bill providing for the reduction of tariff rates on cigars and tobacco from the Philippine Islands to the United States.

At a meeting of Local No. 97, the argument made on this bill before the Ways and Means Committee at Washington by President G. W. Perkins, of the International Cigarmakers' Union, was read, in which he said: "We cannot understand by what right Congress can justify legislation which will surely result in lowering the standard of living of such a large army of loyal American citizens." The proposed bill, he stated, reduced the tariff rate between the Philippine Islands and the United States 75 per cent. of the Dingley bill, or makes the import duty on cigars and tobacco 25 per cent. of the present rate.

ENGINEERS HOLD BALL.

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Boston Branch No. 589, observed its fifty-fourth anniversary with a concert and ball in Paine Memorial Hall, which was attended by about 200 couples.

President John E. Nolan gave an interesting sketch of the society, in which he stated that it was the only labor organization that has a benefit fund for aged, sick on infirm members. He called attention to the fact that President Eliot, in his Faneuil Hall address, said that he knew of no organization having such a fund.

Following President Nolan's address there were songs by Melville Murray and Mr. Connelly, and readings by Miss Emma Stitching and Miss Ethel Kellett.

Floor Director and Mrs. Frank Gaynor led the grand march. Hugh Wilson was assistant floor director and the Reception Committee included Hugh Butler, John Kelly and Samuel Hellewell. On the Entertainment Committee were Hugh Butler, chairman; Frederick Hutchinson, secretary; Hugh Brown, Robert McDonald, Gordon Leslie, Samuel Hellewell, John Brown, James Wickman, William Palen and John Kelley.

LABOR NOTES.

Sign Writers' Union No. 391, whose contract with the Master Painters' Association terminated January 1, reports that a great many of the bosses have signed the 1905 agreement, including the firms of O. J. Gude Company and John Donnelly & Sons.

Deputy Water Commissioner Isaac Rosnosky will address the Newsboys' Protective Union at No. 53 Hanover street to-morrow afternoon.

Officers will be installed and the committee on the 1905 agreement will report at the special meeting of Market and Commission House Teamsters' Union to-morrow night at No. 9 Elm street.

TOO COLD FOR OFFICERS OF THE VESPUCCI

Heavily Bundled in Overcoats, They Shiver as They Inspect Navy Yard.

Captain Guarienti, commander of the Italian training ship Amerigo Vespucci, docked at pier No. 7 in the Charlestown Navy Yard, will be entertained at dinner to-morrow afternoon and evening by Admiral Wilde at the commandant's house in the Navy Yard. The officers of the Italian ship were shown over the Navy Yard to-day by Captain Albert S. Snow and a guard from the receiving ship Wabash, acting in behalf of Commandant Wilde. Although warmly bundled in heavy overcoats and wraps, the officers from the southern clime were apparently suffering severely from the cold weather, shivering visibly as they were being shown the points of interest.

The vessel will remain in Boston harbor until the afternoon of February 15, and during that time the vessel will be open to visitors during the hours of 1 p. m. and 5 p. m. each day. To-day the seamen were busy getting the vessel into ship-shape condition in anticipation of visitors. The dock and the deck of the vessel were patrolled by a guard of marines to prevent the curious from boarding the vessel until the proper time.

At 9 o'clock to-day the first batch of "Jackies" were given shore leave for the day. About twenty-five were included in this number, and only three of them took advantage of the opportunity to go ashore. The majority of the men seemed to prefer staying aboard rather than to looking about the streets of Boston in the cold northwest wind which was blowing.

The officers of the Amerigo Vespucci have received, and will probably accept, an invitation to dine and pass Monday evening in a social manner with Signor Guido Costarelli, the Marquis de Gregorio, at his home at No. 142 Mt. Vernon street, Cambridge. A number of the most prominent Italian speaking citizens of Boston and vicinity will be present.

MOTHER'S PLEA MOVES JUDGE

Starving, nearly naked, three boys from eight to fourteen years old, the children of Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Fitzgerald, were found by Agent Mann, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, in a room at 155 Third street. The father was ill in the hospital, and the mother, trying to earn a pittance for their support, was unable to look after them properly.

In the South Boston court to-day Mrs. Fitzgerald begged Judge Fallon not to take the three boys away from her. "I will work my fingers to the bone to keep them with me," she declared. Her plea moved the judge so that he continued the case to give her a chance to provide for her family.

VERDICT AGAINST QUINCY FOR $8,621.31

SALEM, Feb. 11.—In the Superior Court a jury in the suit of John Sheehan, of Lynn, against the city of Quincy, returned a verdict in favor of plaintiff in the sum of $8,621.31. The suit was brought to recover balance due under a contract to build a sewer. The defence set up that the contract had not been fully complied with.

FOR POOR SLEEPERS.
Poor circulations, weak digestions, Sanford's Ginger is grateful and comforting. Get the genuine.

HOCH'S LATEST WIFE TELLS OF SISTER'S DEATH

Inquest Begins in Chicago on One of Confessed Bigamist's Wives.

HE IS AGAIN IDENTIFIED

By Boston American Leased Wire.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—"Bluebeard" Johann Hoch confessed to-day that he married thirteen of the forty-one women who claim him as husband.

"Yes," exclaimed the prisoner, "I am twelve times a bigamist. I have been married thirteen times."

This remarkable confession was drawn from Hoch after he had been "sweated" for hours by the police and just before he was conducted to the jury room in the Criminal Court, where for the first time he heard himself accused and pointed out to a jury as a bigamist.

Before the end of the inquest, which began yesterday, the police predict that Hoch will own up to marrying at least thirty women. He still holds firmly to the denial, however, that he poisoned any of them.

Hoch sat in the jury room before a big and curious crowd while the manner of Mrs. Weicker-Hoch's strange death was described by her sister.

Hoch Appears Dejected.

The grand jury room, where the inquest was held, was filled with witnesses, officials and newspaper men when Hoch arrived. Mrs. Emilie Fischer-Hoch, his latest wife; Mrs. Bertha Sohn, Mrs. Emma Rencken, another of Hoch's wives; Mrs. Delfuego, an interpreter, and Mrs. K. Lippel, a friend of Mrs. Fischer-Hoch, were the only women present. At the inquest Hoch sat at the head of a long table in a dejected attitude, with eyes downcast, rarely looking up.

Mrs. Emilie Fischer-Hoch was at once called to the stand. She testified as follows:

"I was introduced to Hoch by my sister. She and I had not been on good terms since she came from Germany. She seemed jealous because I had accumulated a little money.

"We agreed that she and Hoch were to visit me Christmas, but they did not come. I received a letter from Hoch, saying it would be impossible to keep the engagement, but that they would visit me New Year's day. They did not come on that day, but Hoch sent a letter, saying they could not be there because something had happened and asking me to call at his house.

One Case of Illness.

"I went there Monday afternoon and Hoch opened the door. He wore a flannel around his neck. I asked him what was the matter. He said: 'Come upstairs with me and you will see more.' I did so, and found my sister sick in bed. She said she had been sick for eight days, and that a doctor had been to see her every day. She said she thought she had a cold.

"I asked him what the matter with my sister was, and he replied that she had kidney disease. While Hoch was absent from the room my sister said he had been put to great expense in caring for her, but that when she got well they were going to open a hotel and make a lot of money.

"The day before my sister Marie died she accused me of trying to win the love of her husband. She wept and declared she would soon be dead and that I could have him. I replied that I did not want him. I told her I would never come to see her again. We quarrelled and she said she did not care if I did marry her husband. I accused her of having left her former husband nineteen times.

"It was then 11 o'clock, too late for me to go home that night, so I decided to sleep on a lounge in the kitchen. I lay awake until 3 o'clock crying and heard my sister and Hoch exchanging angry words. At 5:30 o'clock Hoch came downstairs, said his wife was worse and that he was going for a doctor.

A Widower Just Four Days.

"When he returned we went up to my sister's bedroom and found she was dead."

Witness then told how Hoch courted her, married her within four days of her sister's death and then fled with $750 of her money.

Hoch was positively identified after the hearing by Henry Ness, of Cincinnati, Ohio, as the man, who under the name of Henry F. Hartman, was married there July 20, 1897. Ness came to Chicago for Mrs. Henry F. Hartman, now living at Eldora, Iowa. A few days ago, Mrs. Hartman wrote Inspector Shippy a letter in which she said she had identified newspaper pictures of Hoch as her husband. She said she was a widow and lived in Cincinnati and at the time of her marriage she thought Hoch, or Hartman, wealthy.

RAISED TO REAR-ADMIRAL

NEWPORT, Feb. 11.—Captain Charles M. Thomas has raised his flag as rear admiral on board the old training ship Constellation at the naval station here.

GEN. MILES ON INDIAN CAMPAIGNS

Tells Emmanuel Club Red Men Fought to Defend Their Country.

Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles told a graphic story of the wars waged against the Indians by the United States Government, at the dinner of the Emmanuel Club in the Hotel Tuileries. General Miles was the guest of honor and the principal speaker.

The gathering, numbering nearly one hundred persons, listened intently while the veteran soldier and Indian fighter told of the campaign of 1864, and the stirring events of 1876 and 1877 in the campaigns against the Apaches and Sioux.

Throughout his talk General Miles displayed the greatest modesty regarding his part in the events which helped make American history.

The heroism of the troops, and their light-heartedness in preparing to fight a foe to whom mercy was unknown, were dwelt upon. He told how the young bucks disguised themselves so that they could not be distinguished from their surroundings. The traditional tendency of the Indian to revenge he attributed to their religious belief. His sympathies were in some respects with the Indians.

"There never has been in history," General Miles said, "such a brave defence of country as theirs. For 400 years they contended against the invasion of a foreign race, for they looked on us as oppressors."

[illegible] Conant, president of the club, and the Rev. Elwood Worcester also spoke. At the head of the table also sat John Shepard, General Charles H. Taylor, Colonel Henry Walker, Surgeon-General Devine and Joshua B. Holden.

LIT MATCHES; ARRESTED

The noise from scratching matches led to the arrest of Patrick Sullivan, twenty-six years old, of Villa Lane, Brookline, who was held in $500 until Monday, in the Brookline Court to-day, on a charge of breaking and entering a house at No. 20 Walter avenue.

Herbert Hickman, who lives on the third floor of the house, was awakened by the sound of matches being scratched in the annex of the building used as a storeroom. He sent for two officers. Patrolmen Commerford and Knowles went into the storeroom. They say they found Sullivan kneeling before an open trunk, with a lot of spoons before him and striking matches to light up the dark room. He made no resistance to arrest.

POLICE CAPTAIN BROWN IS DEAD

Police Captain William H. Brown, since 1900 keeper of the Tombs, is dead at his home, No. 415 Massachusetts avenue. He had been ill for a month. He was sixty-four years old, a veteran of the Civil war. He joined the police department in 1872. He leaves a widow and five children.

Captain Brown's death leaves two police captaincies vacant. The other was due to the recent reduction of Captain Hall. These vacancies may be filled by the Police Board at any meeting.

Captain Brown's funeral will be held at his home on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

FATHER OF 7 KILLED.

HAVERHILL, Feb. 11.—Joseph Rehaume, a shoemaker, fifty years old, and father of seven children, was struck by a Boston & Maine train near Bradford depot and died fifteen minutes later.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
DYSPEPSIA EASILY CURED
No trouble to cure dyspepsia when you go at it right. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, being natural digestives, relieve the stomach entirely of work and permit it to regain its strength and health. They are for sale by all druggists at 50 cents a box. Every one knows, doctors included, that there is nothing on earth so good for dyspepsia as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

ONE DOLLAR HUMOR CURE
Complete local and constitutional treatment for every humour, from pimples to scrofula, from infancy to age, consisting of
CUTICURA SOAP
to cleanse, Cuticura Ointment to heal, and Cuticura Pills to cool the blood, may now be had of all druggists for One Dollar. A single set is often sufficient to cure.
The Set $1.00

WARNING

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The Public is hereby warned that no persons are authorized by this Department to solicit subscriptions or to sell tickets for any purpose. Any person who is asked to subscribe or to pay any money for any cause connected with this Department is earnestly requested to notify the Superintendent of Police at once.

Board of Assessors, City of Boston.
By CHARLES E. FOLSOM, Secretary.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Ask your Druggist, or send 4 cents in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and Booklet for Ladies, in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co. 2356 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

$35,000 FIRE LOSS IN BEACON STREET BLOCK

Flames Burst Out on All Eight Floors of Congregational Building.

WORK OF REPAIR TO BEGIN.

Preparations have begun for the repairing and cleaning of the eight-story brick and stone structure of the Congregational Society at No. 14 Beacon street, which was badly damaged by fire early to-day. Dozens of workmen are now cleaning up the debris, and glaziers are replacing plate glass windows and doors.

According to Thomas Todd, a director of the Congregational Society, and the heaviest individual loser, the loss on the building will reach $35,000. Mr. Todd, who has a printing plant on the top floor, had five rooms practically destroyed. His loss will be about $4,000.

"The loss will reach a figure far in excess of what we at first thought," said Mr. Todd. "We, of course, are well insured. I personally will not lose except for inconvience, as I am also covered by insurance. The fire started in the basement of the Congregational book store, and worked its way to the roof by means of the telephone conduit. Just what the cause is we do not know, but suppose it was defective wiring. We shall start immediately to put the building in shape."

Many Heavy Losers.

The heaviest losers will be the Congregational book store on the first floor, Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League on the second floor, E. H. Haimes, manager of the Congregational Work, and Edward W. Capen on the third floor; R. S. Weston, sanitary expert, and John F. J. Mulhill, public accountant, on the fourth floor; the Metropolitan Park Commission on the fifth; Lilian D. Power, principal of a shorthand school, and Dr. Albert W. Hoar, oculist, on the sixth; the Woman's Board of Missions on the seventh and Thomas Todd, printer on the eighth floor.

It seemed as if the whole building would go before the firemen got a stream of water on it. The fire apparatus was greatly delayed by the snow and on the Park street hill much of it got stalled.

Chief Cheswell ordered the engines which could not get up the hill to connect up and fight the fire in the rear.

The firemen who attempted to enter the building by the street entrance were driven back time and again by the flames, which shot up from the basement and filled the hallway. They finally got into the building by ladders raised to the third and fourth story windows.

Flames on Every Floor.

From the basement to the top of the building there is a shaft about a foot by four inches in dimension, which carries the electric wires up through the building to the different floors. The only part of the basement damaged was the room in which the fire started, but the flames shot rapidly up through this shaft, bursting out on every floor, and stopped only when they reached the roof.

Members of the Union Club beat a hasty exit from their Park street clubhouse when the fire was discovered. The clubhouse adjoints the building of the Congregational Society in the rear, and when the flames shot out they came uncomfortably close to the club building.

The family of George T. Angell, living over the offices of the Massachusetts Humane Society, at No. 16 Beacon street, were aroused and prepared to leave their home, but the occasion did not demand it. Instead they busied themselves serving the firemen with hot coffee and sandwiches.

FIRE SCARE IN RETAIL SECTION

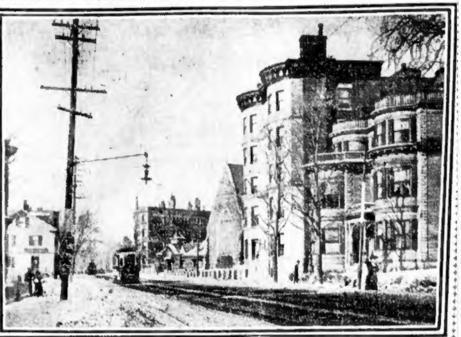
An overheated stove pipe in the employment office of White & Moor, on the second floor at No. 43 Winter street, in the heart of the shopping district, caused considerable commotion among the crowds in the street just before noon to-day. The fire did about $10 damage, and was extinguished by a chemical line.

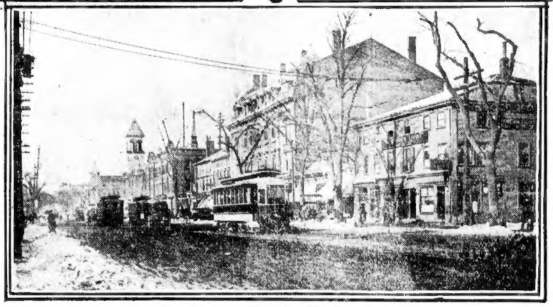
There were several thousand people in the neighborhood at the time, and Sergeant McConnell and a squad of patrolmen had their hands full to keep them from impeding the work of the department.

DEATH OF LYNN'S Y. M. C. A. SECRETARY

LYNN, Feb. 11.—Word was received in Lynn to-day of the sudden death of Frank Mahan, general secretary of the local Young Men's Christian Association, who was visiting friends in Springfield. Mr. Mahan went to Springfield a week ago and was taken ill with the grip, which developed into pneumonia. He was about thirty-five years old, and has been connected with the Lynn association for three years. He leaves a wife in Lynn.

CAMBRIDGE FIGHTS FOR SUBWAY TO SAVE VALUABLE PROPERTY





Photographs by Boston American Staff Photographer.

SCENES ALONG ROUTE OF PROPOSED CAMBRIDGE ELEVATED RAILWAY

Views along Massachusetts avenue showing apartment houses and dwellings whose value, the owners assert, would be decreased by noise of the elevated structure, which would be only a block away.

Legislature May Be Asked to Repeal Charter Which Provides for Overhead Structure.

Former Mayor Dickinson in Favor of Subway Entire Distance, Believes It Best Means.

It has been suggested to the members of the rapid transit commission of the Cambridge City Government that there is a way out of their being compelled to accept the elevated structure which it is proposed shall be erected by the Boston Elevated railway.

Should the Legislature be induced to pass a repeal of the charter granted in 1897 to the Boston Elevated, the railroad will have to appeal to the Supreme Court.

The Boston Elevated claims that the charter granted by the Legislature of 1897 is a contract. It claims that it is a contract between the State through its then Governor and the corporation. As such, the Elevated claims that it cannot be revoked by the present or any future Legislature.

It is possible, however, that an attempt will be made to have the present Legislature take action. Mayor Daly in his communication to the City Council referred to the fact that if the Legislature were to be asked to do anything that it should be done this session.

To Retain Commission.

There will be a meeting of the Cambridge Rapid Transit Commission next week when Chairman J. Edward Barry returns from a business trip. At that time there will be considered the proposition that the citizens' committee which worked as a subcommittee last year should be continued in office. This committee consists of Stillman F. Kelley, E. D. Leavitt, Henry O. Houghton, William E. Doyle and Dr. E. A. McCarthy.

It will be voted by the city government commission that this advisory committee be retained as suggested by Mayor Daly.

The commission will take up the various suggestions which have been made to it, both for compromise and for contesting the entrance of an elevated structure into the city of Cambridge. The result of this meeting and of others which will occur within the next few weeks will be that a meeting will be held with President Bancroft and the directors of the Boston Elevated and the whole ground will be gone over thoroughly.

Another plan which has been suggested has been that the city of Cambridge refuse to approve the locations as provided for by the Legislature for the structure in Cambridge. It is provided in the charter that if these locations be not approved by the city government that the Board of Railroad Commissioners have power of approval.

Might Refuse Locations.

It is possible that the railroad commissioners, being convinced through representatives of the city that there are good grounds for their not approving, may not do so.

Then it is up to the Boston Elevated to appeal to the Supreme Court to have its contract or agreement with the State carried out. On the decision of the court will rest the chances of the Elevated in Cambridge from West Boston Bridge to Brattle square.

It is believed by many influential men in Cambridge that the question of permanent tenure is the only thing that keeps the Boston Elevated away from the subway question. President Bancroft says that an elevated is preferable in every way, but the propositions looking toward a subway to become at some future date the property of the city were turned down with little ceremony.

The Boston Elevated will not consider under its charter any change in plans which do not provide for its ownership of the transportation way whether it be by elevated structure or subway.

FAVORS SUBWAY BUT WANTS RAPID TRANSIT ANYWAY

Former Mayor David T. Dickinson, of Cambridge, is one of those vastly interested in the rapid transit problem as it effects his home city. He was named by Mayor Daly as one of the committee of citizens who should act as a sub-committee to assist the members of the city government rapid trasit commission. While he was unable to serve on the commission he has kept in active touch with the question of whether subway or elevated is best for the city.

"I am in favor of the subway," said Mr. Dickinson to a BOSTON AMERICAN reporter.

"It might be some advantage to have a subway half way and an elevated the rest of the way. The subway would be a benefit to some parts of the city.

"In some portions of Cambridge I do not believe that the elevated would be a great disadvantage. There are portions of the route in Cambridgeport where the nature of the real estate is such that less damage would be done by an elevated structure than in other parts.

"But emphatically I am in favor of rapid transit for Cambridge. It is good for Cambridge and it is good for the whole district which would be served by some sort of quick means of transfer through Cambridge. It may be an elevated or it may be a subway, whichever can be best secured, but I do believe that we should have some means of closer connection with Boston.

"I have no doubt that the public is being considered by General Bancroft. Whatever is done, I think, will be the best for the public good."

ABANDON EFFORT TO AID ISLAND

Continued from First Page.

Cuba in record time, only to find that death had preceded him. For days he has been waiting here. Meanwhile the mother weeps alone.

Willing to Make the Trip.

Besides Captain Wilde, only one person has been found who will agree to make the trip to the island or to undertake it in view of the present great difficulties. This is a Boston tow boat agent at Vineyard Haven. He says he will make the trip from Wood's Hole and deliver the belated mail, carrying what small supplies he can, for $200.

Danger to craft attempting such a feat as crossing to the island now lies principally in the gale. Even should Captain Wilde have made the dash through broken seas to-day it would have been impossible to have stood under to the eastward of Great Point during the blow. The Mackinac left this port at 10:30 o'clock to-day bound on a trip of observation to Quick's Hole through Vineyard Sound. Captain Wilde took 1,000,000 cod fry with him to cast overboard from the United States Fish Commission here.

At the time of the departure of the Mackinac the Martha's Vineyard Steamboat Company's sidewheeler Uncatena, Captain Marshall, came in from a futile attempt to reach New Bedford.

The ice embargo now extends in unbroken front a distance of twenty miles northward from the town of Nantucket.

Never in the history of the island has its northern side been so completely bound in by an impenetrable ice barrier.

Captain Wilde stated to a BOSTON AMERICAN reporter to-day that if he received orders to carry the mails to Nantucket, he would take his ship on a northeasterly course past Chatham and Hyannis, and then make a dash through the broken seas between the ice floes and the mainland southeasterly to Great Point. His trip will prove both hazardous and daring, but he expresses confidence that the mails can be landed at Great Point.

Immense Moving Ice Pack.

One great danger is in the vast moving ice pack which extends from the mainland to Cross Rip lightship, twenty miles northwest of Great Point. The great floe is fully twenty-five miles from end to end and when driven by the winds and tide, sweeps back and forth with irresistible force. Should the Mackinac be caught in this pack she would be crushed to splinters and probably not a man on her would escape.

The floe varies in depth from six to ten feet and strikes terror to the hearts of every crew that passes through Vineyard Sound. Only last night a big tramp steamer ran her nose into this icefield off Cape Pogue, the easterly extremity of Martha's Vineyard, and extricated herself only after desperate efforts. To those who watched from the shore it seemed at times as if she surely must be crushed by the ice that ground and crashed against her sides.

Many of the farmers are having their cows slaughtered, as the price of meat has advanced and even cow beef is in demand. Not a case of suffering or hunger has been reported and the overseers of the poor have received only the average number of appeals for assistance from the town.

What Nantucket Needs

By Wireless Telegraph to the Boston American.

SIASCONSET, Nantucket, via South Wellfleet, Feb. 11, 1905.

Editor BOSTON AMERICAN:

The Nantucket Harbor was clear of ice yesterday morning, but a westerly wind during the afternoon returned the ice.

The provision supply is sufficient to last until the beginning of next week, with the exception of kerosene and butter.

Indignation is expressed at the steamboat company making no attempt to forward the mails. A landing at Quidnet or Siasconset could easily be effected, no ice being visible to-day on the eastern shore from the Sankaty lighthouse

T. H. TIERNEY.

A[...]ANTEED CURE FOR PILES. Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. ist will refund money if PAZO OINT is to cure you in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

FULL CONFESSION BY MRS. EDWARDS

Continued from First Page.

at Greason's new trial, which now appears assured in view of the confession.

The Confession in Full.

Mrs. Edwards' confession in full is as follows:

To the Honorable, the Justices of the Supreme Court:

The petition of Kate Edwards respectfully represents:

That she is a citizen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and prior to July 9, 1901, resided in the township of Marion, county of Berks, with her husband, John Edwards, and five children; that on July 3, 1901, she retired about 9 o'clock in the evening with her children, leaving her husband, the said John Edwards, in a drunken sleep on the porch of their home, and the next morning said John Edwards was lying dead at the bottom of the cistern a few feet away from the house; that your petitioner was arrested on the 9th of July, 1901, upon the charge of having murdered her husband, and committed for trial to the Berks County Prison, where on July 13, 1901, she was delivered of a child; that an indictment charging her in first count with murder and in the second count with manslaughter was preferred against her to No. 137, September sessions, 1901, of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the said County of Berks, and she was arraigned for trial on said indictment on September 12, 1901, and the jury empanelled in her case on September 14, 1901, rendered a verdict finding your petitioner guilty of murder of the first degree; that reasons for a new trial were filed and the rule granted thereon, to show cause why a new trial should not be granted, was discharged; that your petitioner was on April 26, 1902, sentenced to be executed and the time for said execution has been set for February 16, 1905.

Urged to Implicate Greason.

That Samuel Greason was also arrested, charged with the murder of her husband, the said John Edwards, and your petitioner was informed by Oliver Lentz, one of her attorneys, that if she would testify as a witness in the case against said Samuel Greason, and tell the truth concerning the murder of her huband, the said John Edwards, that the representatives of the Commonwealth would not oppose her application before the Board of Pardons.

That about a week before the trial of said Samuel Greason, her said attorney, Oliver Lentz, and the then district attorney, Abraham H. Rothermel, visited her in her cell in the Berks County prison, and she then and there related her knowledge of the facts concerning the death of her said husband, John Edwards, which fact in no wise connected or implicated the said Samuel Greason with the murder of the said John Edwards; that the district attorney said to her, "Kate, there is no use of your lying," and then said, either, "We know better," or "We know everything"; that at said meeting or a subsequent meeting the said Abraham H. Rothermel said that Samuel Greason had owned up.

That the excitement incident to the interview caused your petitioner to swoon and she became unconscious, and when she revived neither the said Oliver Lentz nor the said Abraham H. Rothermel were present; that the next day her attorney, Oliver Lentz, again called to see her and told her the District Attorney insisted that he knew that the said Samuel Greason was implicated in the murder of her husband, John Edwards, and told her not to shield Greason, but to tell the truth; and your petitioner then told her said attorney that Samuel Greason was there at the house on the night of July 3, 1901, and there killed her husband, said John Edwards.

Sought People's Good Will.

That your petitioner realized that it was necessary that she should, in order to obtain the good will and assistance of the representatives of the Commonwealth, swear to facts which would connect Samuel Greason with the murder of her husband; and, when the next day and the Sunday thereafter, and before the trial of said Samuel Greason on said charge, her attorney, Oliver Lentz, and the then district attorney, Abraham H. Rothermel, again visited her in her cell in the Berks County Prison, she related the story which she subsequently told upon the stand at the trial of said Samuel Greason, alleging that the said Samuel Greason called her on the night of the third day of July about midnight, and that when she came down he had the body of John Edwards, her husband, lying down from the porch in the yard, and that he told her she must help to carry him to the cistern; that she so helped to carry him, and that he threw him into the cistern together with the other facts as your petitioner related them at the trial of the said Samuel Greason.

That neither the said Oliver Lentz, nor the said Abraham H. Rothermel, district attorney knew that the circumstances related by your petitioner were false, both having told her to speak the truth; that the said Abraham H. Rothermel refused to believe your petitioner when she told the truth, and when she learned of the evidence the Commonwealth needed to make out a case, she invented the story related at the trial in order to meet the needs of the district attorney in the hope that her own case would be benefited and she would be able to gain the favor of the Commonwealth's representatives.

Persisted in False Charges.

That having told the story she persisted therein in the subsequent Greason proceedings with the same hope; that said Samuel Greason was tried and convicted of the murder of the said John Edwards in December, 1901, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Berks County and the jury empanelled in this case rendered a verdict finding the said Samuel Greason guilty of murder of the first degree; and that he also was on April 26, 1903, sentenced to be executed, and the time fixed for his execution has been set for February 16, 1905.

Your petitioner avers that the statements herein made have been made voluntarily, and that no inducements whatever have been held out to her; that she realizes the wrong which has been wrought by her misstatements and desires to correct her errors by retracting the evidence given at the trial of Said Samuel Greason for the murder of her husband, John Edwards, and in the proceedings subsequent thereto.

Your petitioner avers:

First—That Samuel Greason, now under sentence of death for the murder of John Edwards, and at present confined in the Berks County Jail, is innocent of said crime.

Second—That said Samuel Greason had no knowledge of the perpetration of said crime, did not in any manner or form participate in the commission of said crime, nor did he by word, act or deed aid or abet the commission thereof.

Your petitioner, therefore, prays your honorable court to authorize the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Berks County to grant a rule for a new trial.

(Signed) KATE EDWARDS.

BOSTON SHIP LOSES CARGO

Dispatches to the BOSTON AMERICAN from Jacksonville, Fla., say that the barkentine Rebecca Crowell, bound for Boston from Porto Rico with a cargo of 2,500 barrels of molasses, has put in there for repairs. On arrival she was leaking. Part of her cargo had to be thrown overboard shortly after she left San Juan on January 2. Because of the leakage caused by heavy gales, she took refuge at Nassau, where the remainder of her cargo was landed. She then proceeded to Jacksonville in ballast.

The vessel is owned and commanded by Captain M. G. Dow of Boston, and was built at East Boston.

YEAR FOR CONSPIRACY.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 11.—James S. Sherwood, alias Shannon, who was arrested at Baltimore December 8, and indicted for conspiracy to rob a postoffice at Bowdoinham, was sentenced in the United States District Court to serve one year in State prison and to pay a fine of $1,000.

WADDELL WILL BE PUNISHED, SAYS MR. ROSS

Father-in-Law Declares He Will Have Pitcher Arrested for Breaking Jaw.

Edward Ross, father-in-law of "Rube" Waddell, the noted pitcher, declares that the latter shall be punished for the attack by which Mr. Ross sustained a fractured jaw and his wife also suffered. If necessary, declares Mr. Ross, he will go to Philadelphia when the pitcher reports there for duty, about the first of next month, and will then cause his arrest.

"He may think he'll go on to Philadelphia and join his team, but he'll get left. If I have to go there myself to see that he is arrested, I'll do it," said Mr. Ross.

"I think he's hiding in Lynn now, but anyway we'll get him in Philadelphia and have satisfaction even if he is 6 feet 2½ inches tall, weighs 224 pounds and makes his brags that he isn't afraid of any man living."

LYNN LASTERS STRIKE IS OFF

Special to the Boston American.

LYNN, Feb. 11.—The thirty-five lasters who have been on strike at the shoe factory of Faunce & Spinney returned to work to-day, pending a written agreement that the men will not be compelled to pay for shoes spoiled in the making.

The men went out on Thursday and returned yesterday on a verbal agreement with the firm, but at two o'clock in the afternoon again struck, demanding a written agreement. This the firm has promised, and the men are at work to-day.

FIRE DESTROYS CHICAGO BLOCK

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Fire of unknown origin practically destroyed the six-story building of the Central Electric Company on Fifth avenue to-day, entailing a loss of $250,000.

BOSTON STOCKS.

	Opening.	Close.
Allouez	20	20½
Amalgamated	74¼	74
Am. Ag. Ch.	22¼	21¾
Am. Ag. Ch. preferred	90	...
American Telephone	143	143
American Sugar	144½	144
American Sugar preferred	139½	139½
American Woolen	24¾	24¾
American Woolen pref.	99¼	99
Atlantic	16¾	16½
Atchison	88	88
Atchison pfd.	102⅛	102⅛
Bingham	32¼	32¼
Boston Con.	6⅞	7
Boston & Albany	258	258
Boston Elevated	156½	156
Boston & Maine	177½	177
Calumet & Hecla	680	680
Centennial	18½	19½
Chicago Junction	172	172
Copper Range	68½	69
Daly-West	15¾	16
Dominion Iron	18¼	18¼
Edison Electric Illum	251	251
Elm River	2¾	2¾
Granby	5⅛	5⅛
Isle Royale	24⅝	24½
Mass. Electric	14	13½
Mass. Electric pfd.	57	55½
Mass. Gas	44½	44½
Mass. Gas pfd.	82¾	82⅝
Mohawk	52	52
N. Y., N. H. & H.	205	206
Old Colony R. R.	207½	207
Old Dominion	26½	26¼
Osceola	92	92
Pullman	243	243
Quincy	107	107
Shannon	7¼	7
Shoe Machinery	78¼	79¼
Shoe Machinery pfd.	33½	33¼
Swift & Co.	112	112
Tamarack	131	131
Trinity	11½	11
United States Steel	31¾	31⅝
U. S. Steel pfd.	94⅜	94⅝
United Fruit	109	108⅝
United States Oil	10	10
U. S. Mining	23¾	24
Union Pacific	122½	122
Utah	41⅞	41⅝
Winona	11⅜	11⅜
Wolverine	112	112½

ROYAL Baking Powder
Makes pure food and thus saves health.
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AGED WOMAN FOUND FREEZING, MONEY GONE

Mrs. Helen Foy Rescued by Officer When She Thought Death Was Near.

HER POCKETBOOK STOLEN

"I felt that I was freezing to death when the officer found me," Mrs. Helen Foy, seventy-eight years old, of Somersworth, N. H., told Captain Curran of the Dudley street police station to-day. "I did not know what I was doing," she continued. "My pocket had been picked of all the money I had, and I could find no one here who knew me."

Mrs. Foy will be given money to return to Somersworth, where she has home and friends and a little property.

She came to Boston last Wednesday with the body of her only daughter. The remains were buried, with the mothers as sole mourner, in Malden.

Mrs. Foy spent two days trying to find the friends she knew in Boston thirty years ago when she lived here. She found that many of them had died. Giving up the quest, Mrs. Foy started for the North station to take the train home.

Somewhere her pocketbook containing $15.35 was stolen. The loss stunned Mrs. Foy and she wandered aimlessly about, not knowing what to do. She was found, blue with the cold, on Hampden street by an officer of the Dudley street station, who cared for her.

TRUE BILL IN SHEEHAN CASE

The Grand Jury Indicts Man Charged With Beating Wife to Death.

The Grand Jury for Suffolk County today returned a true bill against John J. Sheehan, charged with manslaughter, in causing the death of his wife by beating and kicking her in their home on Harrison avenue. Former Councilman John L. Curry was indicted for perjury in a straw bail case. The indictment alleges that Curry swore to the possession of property which he did not own, when going on the bond of a man arrested for illegal liquor selling.

Bills were also found against John Ryan, Nellie McDermott and Mary Morrisson, the trio who got away with a valuable set of furs from a Boylston street store a few weeks ago, and who were chased by half a dozen detectives from Chief Watts's office till they were captured on Beacon Hill.

No bills were found against Frank S. Colton, the State street broker who failed for over $200,000, and who has had to answer to two charges of larceny growing out of his brokerage transactions, and Eleanor Morrissey, accused of causing the death of her husband by throwing a lighted lamp at him.

Professor Parsons' second article on municipal ownership for Boston, a solution of the gas problem, will appear exclusively in to-morrow's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

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THAN TRADING STAMPS
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The Under Price Department Store
We save you 6 per cent. on what you spend; a bank gives you 4 per cent. on what you save.

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HAY'S Hairhealth
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KEEPS YOU LOOKING YOUNG
Skinhealth Treatment, 75c., consists of Harfina Soap, Skinhealth (oint.), and Skinhealth Tablets, most speedy and infallible cure for every blood humor. Send 5c. postage for Free Samples and booklets to Philo Hay Co., Newark, N. J. Refuse anything without Philo Hay signature.
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Preventics, prevent Colds and Grippe, at the sneeze stage. Take a day or two if cold is seated. Pleasant, harmless candy tablets. Do not sicken like laxatives or quinine. 48 in box 25 cts. at druggists or Dr. Shoop, Box 10, Racine, Wis.
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Published Daily and Sunday at 80 and 82 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.
NEW ENGLAND NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING CO.
Entered as second class matter, March 21, 1904, at the post office at Boston, Mass.
Price: Daily, One Cent; Sunday, Five Cents.
Terms: Postage included for the United States (outside of Boston), Canada and Mexico.
Daily only:
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Six months.......... 1.50
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Sunday only:
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One month.......... [illegible]

SHACKLEFORD SCORES INCOMPETENT RATE BILL

STRONG PLEA FOR LAWS TO STOP ABUSES

Democratic "Leader's" Davey Bill Ineffective and a Patchwork, He Says.

FRAMED IN GREAT HASTE

Special to the Boston American.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Representative Dorsey W. Shackleford of Missouri made an important speech on the railroad freight question after Mr. Shackleford and Mr. Lamar of Florida reported the Hearst bill. Mr. Shackleford's speech was devoted mainly to denouncing the Democratic leader's (Williams) Davey bill, so-called. He defined the Democratic responsibility and some of its duties. Among Mr. Shackleford's remarks were the following:

Mr. Chairman—It is with much hesitancy that at this time I enter upon a discussion of the great question that is now before this House. In my opinion the American Congress has never considered any question of greater importance than that which is now claiming our attention. The President in his message delivered to this session of Congress has called attention to the need for legislation upon this subject.

Mr. Roosevelt has spoken bold words in behalf of the people. They are, however, but a reiteration of those sentiments that have been uttered before. We find expressed in the Democratic platform of the three last national conventions, demands that the people should have the relief that is asked for in this message utterance of Mr. Roosevelt. It is nothing new. There has been an agitation going on among the people for years, asking that the Interstate Commerce Commission be clothed with additional powers for remedying the transportation evils which afflict them; and now after decades of waiting, we are given a chance to legislate upon this great question.

Davey Bill Incompetent.

The Davey bill is incompetent. It is not properly worded. Section 4 contradicts section 1. It was so hastily gotten together that it is in places meaningless. It consisted originally of but two paragraphs. When its nudity was discovered the gentlemen responsible for it reached over and took some sections from other bills, and they took some sections that did not fit. One finds such a phrase as "such classification" in the bill. What classification? Whose classification? The word "such" preceding "classification" means that "classification" has been used in a preceding section. But it has not been so used. This is simply an illustration of how hastily this bill bearing on such an important question was prepared.

The phrase "if litigation should ensue" also shows the defective construction of the Davey bill. What litigation? Litigation between whom? Litigaton where instituted? It does not say. There might be litigation out West about a shipment between the producer and the shipper, entirely unrelated to the question of transportation. Is that litigation to go before the Interstate Commerce Commission?

I have always stood for every principle that was contained in the Davey bill and presented to the caucus, but I never, for one minute, in all of my long existence stood for the Davey bill. The principles are sound. But they are not aptly and coherently expressed. It is one thing to be sound in principle, but when you come to write a law it is another thing to express that principle in apt and coherent terms so that there shall be no misunderstanding as to what the law means. So much for the Davey bill.

Necessary Provisions.

Now, Mr. Chairman, this brings me to a discussion again of the fundamentals which should be embraced in this sort of legislation. First, there should be power given to the commission to fix a single rate; there should be power given to fix a joint rate; there should be a provision against discrimination; there should be a provision regulating private cars and private car lines; there should be a provision regulating terminals and terminal facilities; there should be a provision regulating the classification of freights; there should be a provision regulating car preservation and safety of freights in transit; there should be a limitation upon the power of the commission to raise rates; there should be erected a tribunal by which we may have a speedy conclusion of litigation that flows from the acts of the commission in making these orders, and there should be, as far as it is in our power possible, a limitation placed upon the extent to which litigation may go. I believe that when a court is erected for the trial of these cases the orders and decrees and judgments of that court ought to be final, except where a constitutional question is involved, authorizing it to be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. Believing as I do in these principles I have joined here in the report of a bill (the Hearst bill) that covers the whole case.

Gentlemen say that it is not worth while to undertake to put it all in one bill. I have heard from some of the friends of the Davey bill that we ought to be content with taking a partial remedy now, and trusting to future legislation to give us complete relief. I say to the gentlemen (shaking his finger in the face of John Sharp Williams) who advance that doctrine that they are forgetful of the past. Ten years ago there was as much demand for this legislation as there is now—eight years ago, six years ago, four years ago, two years ago; during all this time the people have been demanding this legislation. How does it happen that we are considering it now? Answer me. I repeat, how does it happen that we are considering this legislation now? (Mr. Williams did not answer.) I will tell you. The people have agitated it until there is an intense public feeling. Following upon the heels of this public sentiment there has come the decree of a strenuous executive, who has himself been demanding that certain things be done.

An Excuse for Delay.

Now the opportunity is given us and whatever little makeshift may pass through this House at this time will be used as a pretext in the years to come for postponing any further action. They will say, "Oh, wait until this bill is tried in the courts, and we see what there is to it; do not go to tangling this thing up with landscape—wait until the courts have construed the bill we have already passed."

What is there (addressing Mr. Williams), I ask of the gentlemen who so strongly argue we had better take half a loaf than none—what is there in the past record of the Committee on Rules of this House to lead us to hope that committee will again give us an opportunity to consider this great subject?

If you entertain such hopes as that, sir, it must be based upon something else than the past habits of that inscrutable body called the Committee on Rules. **The opportunity is here; it is ours and if we do not seize it and make the most of it, the fault is ours, and the people will not pardon us.**

Is it necessary to give the Commission power to fix a rate to go into effect in the place of the one they declare to be unreasonable? Everybody says yes. Is it not just as important, is it not just as necessary to give that same Commission power to control private car lines, whose abuses are now oppressing all of the people? Oh, gentlemen say, who advocate this partial remedy, that their bills do cover that proposition. Friends of the Townsend bill, friends of the Davey bill, both claim that private cars are covered by the construction of language embraced in their bills. Mr. Chairman, for one I do not want to leave it to the courts in construing dubious language to give the people the remedies to which they are entitled, but, like brave, honest men, representing brave and honest people, I am in favor of writing into the law the very words that express the thing for which we ask.

Must Stop Abuses.

Gentlemen say that we will toe-mark the President (this was Mr. Williams's phrase) in our attempts to get this legislation. I am not sufficiently versed on the English vernacular to know what is meant by "toe-mark," but I say the **Davey bill does not toe-mark the President; the Davey bill does not regulate private cars; the Davey bill does not regulate terminals or terminal facilities, at least in express words, and the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Adamson), my colleague on the committee, I understood to assent to the doctrine that neither the Davey bill nor the Townsend bill included them within their provisions. Then, sir, I say if they are not included, we are far from toe-marking the recommendations of the President.**

It is not a question of toe-marking the President. It is a question of marching shoulder to shoulder with the President as long as he is toe-marking the declarations of the three last Democratic national platforms. It is a question with us of marching shoulder to shoulder with the President as long as he marches shoulder to shoulder with the Democrat who has taken the lead in this question.

Should Not Lag Behind.

Someone might say that, inasmuch as he transferred from one of the great continental trunk lines its traffic manager, who had openly violated those laws of this country by giving the rebate and the cut rate and the unfair discrimination of which all the people complain, that he, with all his strenuosity, was mindful of the fact that there was one more election at least to be held. But however that may be, let us trust him with sincerity and candor; let us put that aside and as long as he is marching towards the goal of giving the people relief let us march with him. Do not let us lag behind even the President, Mr. Chairman, when he has asked for the correction of all these abuses and say "we are toe-marking the President" when **we are not including or incorporating within our bill one-third of the remedies that he has demanded for the American people.**

It is proposed by the Townsend bill to sweep away that competition not only between railroads and common carriers, but the markets themselves. What do you undertake to do by your bill? You enact to maintain differentials so that each man and each carrier and each market shall participate equally in the prosperity of this land.

Favors Competition.

I am opposed to that. I am in favor of competition. There are those who declare that ideal government is one in which all of the people are to be dealt with as a single unit; that co-operation and not competition shall be the controlling principle; that each shall work for all, and that the result of each man's thought and each man's labor shall go into a common pool for the collective use of the aggregated mass; that the individual shall be nothing and the community everything.

How does the Commission stand upon that? You ask. I will show you. The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Paul Morton, has said, and I suppose he was put into the Cabinet not because of his knowledge of naval affairs, but because of his knowledge of railroad matters, and his own testimony shows that he is an expert—within the last three weeks the Honorable Paul Morton has said in a published article that we ought to have this government regulation and supervision, and that when the Commission shall come to revise and consider the rates it will be found that there are as many rates too low as there are rates that are too high.

In Favor of Pooling.

That utterance comes from the Cabinet of the party that is now in power, and that is driving this legislation on towards its goal. What do the Commissioners say about that? From the time the Commission was organized until now it has favored pooling the railroads. I do not know of the utterance of a man upon that Commission from the time it was organized until now when they have not advocated the pooling of the railroads of this country into one vast combination, and treating them as a single unit. The railroad men themselves are in favor of that, and I believe when it is brought down to the last analysis the railroad presidents and the railroad general managers will be found to be not as hostile to the bill presented by the other side of this chamber as it is now thought they are.

Whoever enters into a consideration of this subject, forgetful of the requirements of the people, forgetful of the sentiments of the people in behalf of competition, forgetful of doing what he can to preserve to the people competition, not only between carriers, but between markets as well, has not been true to the constituency that sent him here.

Now this agitation was brought about in a large measure by those who are trying to have the Commission maintain preferential differentials. These are the men who are bringing this question before the American Congress. Not the people. The people maintain no lobby. The people in your district, sir, send you here to represent them. They send you to study this question; they send you to legislate upon this question, and they trust you to do it. But the railroads and the great trusts of the country, and that other great class, the middlemen that stand in the middle and play one end against the other, they are, I say, with us all the time.

Bill by Railroad Counsel.

Take Mr. Bacon, of Milwaukee, who is a shining example of that class of people. This gentleman as well as all the others pressed this upon the attention of Congress. We brought it out of him by examination that he had entered into an agreement with the Pennsylvania Railroad whereby he agreed with the general counsel of the Pennsylvania Railroad to bring a bill, the original Elkins bill of which the Quarles bill was a copy, leaving out the second section—that he entered into an agreement with the railroad by which the general counsel of that railroad should draft that bill and they would both get behind it and do what they could to pass it through. There was expressed in its very provisions and letter, a provision for pooling the railroads of this country into one unit by contracts made among the carriers themselves.

Why, he lived in Milwaukee. Minneapolis had grown up beside it. The conditions were not alike in both places. Milwaukee was losing its position in the grain trade. Mr. Bacon was one of the men engaged in that business as a successful middleman. He did not want to give up the middleman's profit, and after Minneapolis had developed by separate railroads, he went to the Milwaukee railroad and asked for a reduction on the rates, and informed them that if they did not do so he could not compete. They gave him the rate and Minneapolis got another reduction and it was found that the Milwaukee road could not compete with the Minneapolis line.

Asks Government Help.

Now, what do men do under such circumstances? In the lives of my constituents, when a man is engaged in a business which he cannot take care of himself by competition, he leaves that place and goes somewhere else. Now this man asks the government to step in and guarantee him a profit against his competition. If you do that with reference to a railroad you establish a new doctrine, and the next step will be absolute government ownership and control of all the railroads of all the carriers of this country. (Loud applause.) Whenever you take from the railroads that opportunity of competition, when you take from the carriers of the country competition, and deal it out individually all over the country in the way in which these commissioners desire to do it, an equal part to every community of the proceeds among our people, that day you make it absolutel necessary to take the railroads over as government property and operate them as such.

Bill Poorly Clothed.

Mr. Townsend—Has he read Section four of that bill, which says: "Thereafter, after the order, if any such carrier or carriers shall charge, impose or maintain a higher or lower fare—"

Mr. Shackleford—Mr. Chairman, a moment ago I discusserd that and I am sorry the gentleman did not hear me. I explained how that happened, that **in the haste to get some clothing on to the Davey bill, which that time appeared to my colleagues to be a little nude, they took the scissors and cut a section out of one of your Republican measures and hitched it on there and it does not fit.**

Mr. Townsend—I will ask the gentleman if there is any such provision in the Republican measure?

Mr. Shackleford—The Republican measure gives the Commission absolute and unlimited power to raise rates, just as it does to lower them.

Mr. Townsend—You did not take out that provision with the scissors, because it is not in the Republican bill.

(Then ensued a colloquy as to the meaning of the language of the Davey bill. It seems that it in one place forbids the commission to raise a published rate and in another place permits the Interstate Commerce Commission to do it. Mr. Shackleford held to this view and resumed.)

Took to Cover Quickly.

That it shall remain the rate, **unless the commission consents to change it by a filed and published rate. I do not blame any gentlemen on this side; I do not believe they intended that. I believe that with the haste they were compelled to get that thing up, by reason of the gallant leadership of some gentlemen on the other side, they had to take to cover quickly, and in doing so they got themselves in this unfortunate position.** All the time for ten years, to my certain knowledge, the Democratic party has stood for legislation strengthening the Interstate Commerce Commission. And now we have the opportunity given to legislate on it. I say that the gentlemen upon the other side wear smiles upon their faces because they are enabled to choose between two certain bills, whereas they ought to have been compelled to choose between the bill they presented and the one that covered all these features, and I regret that we are in that situation.

Mr. Mann: Will the gentleman yield for a question.

Mr. Shackleford: I will.

Mr. Mann: The provision of the Davey bill, beginning with the beginning of the bill, is that when hereafter upon complaints made and after investigation and hearing had, the Interstate Commerce Commission shall declare a given rate unreasonable or unjustly discriminative—the language is that upon complaint the commission shall declare a given rate unreasonable. Will the gentleman say, in his opinion, whether that means one rate to a complaint or possibly all of the rates in the country in one complaint, under that language?

Mr. Shackleford: I would say to the gentleman from Illinois that the same difficulty is here that he had in the committee in saying just what would be the construction that the court would place on that language. I am inclined to think that the rate may be a complaint about joint rate.

Complaints Grouped.

If that was a complaint of a joint rate, it necessarily would exclude all the single rates between the termini of that complaint and indirectly it would involve other rates, and you couldn't tell how many rates open in that hearing. I can understand how several complaints might be grouped in the same petition and the commission would have to deal with that feature of it.

I recognize all that, and as one of the reasons why the President should have called up this thing at the beginning of the last session, when there was ample time for ripening and maturing a proper bill to be brought in here. Now I am satisfied there is not a member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, on either side of the Chamber, who is in favor of doing the thing that this bill (the Townsend bill) does do, and that is to unify all the railroads into one unit and deal with it as a unit, and yet in their haste, they have been compelled to get out of the way of the President's lash, they have brought in a bill immature and unripe, as they must see for themselves.

Chairman Knapp of the Interstate Commerce Commission has said that he wants to deal with the railroads as a unit, and when that is done, that will be government regulation taking the place of the management of the railroads themselves, and then there is only one thing further to do, and that is for the government to so manage these railroads which constitute this vast unit that every dot of the stock will earn a dividend, and that is what the Commission will say it is bound to do by the law you are passing here.

Railroad Men Favor Bill.

I believe that when the Townsend bill shall have become a law of the land it will be found that the railroad presidents are in favor of it, and the President of the United States will feel that he has authority to remove every member of this commission and appoint an entirely new body. I would like for some one to set me right if I am wrong.

Mr. Chairman, seven men are going to preside over the destinies of the railroad interests, of the industrial interests, of the commercial interests of this country. They are going to put aside individual management, and these seven men are going to be the presiding geniuses that will determine how much of the grain of the great Mississippi valley should be exported by way of Baltimore, and how much by way of New Orleans. If the Baltimore rate is such that the Atlantic seaboard lines cannot live in competition, this commission, guaranteeing to every railroad, as it will say, fair treatment, will be found raising those rates in order that these other lines that operate at a greater cost may be enabled to live in that competition.

FRANCE RUSHES 6,000 TROOPS TO TONKIN

MARSEILLES, Feb. 11.—The government has ordered that 6,000 troops and supplies be rushed to Tonkin, French Cochin China. The cruiser La Touchetreville will sail to-morrow with the first detachment of 500 artillerymen. The remainder of the re-enforcements will follow on chartered steamers. The sending of this force to Cochin China now is in all probability due rather to the generally disturbed condition in the Far East, rather to any danger in Cochin China.

WEDDING UNITES 2 WORCESTER FAMILIES

WORCESTER, Feb. 11.—Miss Grace Wood and Walter Severns, both members of prominent families of this city, were married last evening. Miss Lillian Severns, of Dundee street, Boston, sister of the groom, was bridesmaid. The affair was private owing to the recent death of the groom's mother.

The case of Mrs. Edwards, the Pennsylvania woman who is under sentence of death, will be fully treated in to-morrow's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

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A POSTAL CARD MAY SAVE $50

WE CARRY IN STOCK pianos of all makes; we guarantee lowest prices; this means something to you; write us to-day for full list, easy pay plan. WOOD PIANO CO., 180 Tremont St.

RENT A PIANO—3 months, $10; allow rent within one year toward purchase of that or any piano you may select; squares, $5 to $50; organs, $3 to $35; uprights, $75 to $450; all makes, new or second hand. BLAKE'S, 564 Washington st.; elevator; established 1869.

CITY OF BOSTON.

City of Boston---To Contractors

CITY OF BOSTON—To contractors. The Schoolhouse Commissioners of Boston invite proposals for electrical work, Primary School, Glenway Lot, Blue Hill ave., Glenway and McLellan sts., Dorchester, Boston, Mass., and giving bond or a surety company therefor in $2,000. Only proposals obtained at the office of the commissioners, 120 Boylston street, signed by the bidder and left before 12 m. of Monday, February 20, 1905, at said office, with a certified check for $500, payable to the city if the proposal is not carried out, will then and there be publicly opened and read. The commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all proposals and to give preference to bidders paying the trades unions' rate of wages. James E. McLaughlin, architect. French & Hubbard, engineers. R. CLIPSTON STURGIS, JOSEPH J. CORBETT, CHARLES LOGUE, Commissioners.

BOARD OF POLICE

T 86 BOSTON, February 11, 1905. Notice is hereby given, under Chapter 100 of the Revised Laws, that James Grealey and Richard P. Kelly, as James Grealey & Co., have applied for a transfer of their license of the First and Fourth Classes to sell intoxicating liquors as victuallers and wholesale dealers A. from 548½ Medford st. to 511, 513 Main st., 1 Beach st., door in rear leading to yard, and bulkhead entrance on Beach st., C. D., in said Boston, in three rooms, first floor, cellar for stock only, of said building.

THOMAS RYAN, Clerk.

BOARD OF POLICE

1477 BOSTON, February 11, 1905. Notice is hereby given, under Chapter 100 of the Revised Laws, that Elizabeth Berry and Andrew Berry, as Berry & Co., have applied for a license of the Fourth Class to sell intoxicating liquors as grocers, at No. 602 Dudley street, Rox., in said Boston, in one room, first floor, and basement of said building.

THOMAS RYAN, Clerk.

LEGISLATIVE HEARINGS.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS—State House, Boston, Feb. 7, 1905. The Committee on Street Railways will give a hearing to parties interested in House Bill 200, petition of B. F. Haines for legislation to require certain street railway companies to equip their stations with safe guards; also House Bill 401, to authorize the Old Colony Street Railway to lay out, extend, construct and maintain pole lines across railroads; also House Bill 701, to repeal law for approval of Railroad Commissioners of locations granted street railway companies, at Room No. 429, State House, on Tuesday, Feb. 14, at 10:30 o'clock a. m. PRENTISS CUMMINGS, Chairman. WILLIAM E. HANNON, Clerk of the Committee.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS—State House, Boston, Feb. 8, 1905. The Committee on Fisheries and Game will give a hearing to parties interested in House Bill No. 214, on petition of Wm. C. Dunham for legislation to extend the period during which the shooting of quail on the island of Nantucket shall be forbidden, at Room No. 505, State House, on Wednesday, Feb. 15, at 10:30 o'clock a. m. MOODY KIMBALL, Chairman. CHARLES W. PARADISE, Clerk of the Committee.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS—State House, Boston, Feb. 6, 1905. The Committee on Public Charitable Institutions and Prisons jointly will give a hearing to parties interested in Senate Petition 184 relative to matter for treatment and care of prisoners having tubercular diseases, at Room No. 440, State House, on Wednesday, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock a. m. FRANK M. CHASE, Chm. Public Charitable Institutions. SAMUEL E. HULL, Chm. Prisons. ISAAC E. WILLETTS, Clerk of the Committee.

PERSONALS.

I WISH to make the acquaintance of a lady of means, 43 to 48 years of age, to join me in the purchase of a valuable property. T 20, American.

MACHINERY AND TOOLS.

TWO 22 h. p. Fairbanks-Morse Gasolene engines, practically new, at about half-price. MAGUIRE & O'HERON, East Milton, Mass.

YACHTS AND BOATS.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A 21-foot yacht, sloop rig, new sails and rigging, large cabin and self-draining cockpit; will sell outright or exchange for gasolene launch or dory. G. F. BROOKS, 367 Western ave., Cambridge, Mass.

AGENTS.

AGENTS on salary or commission; the greatest agents' seller ever produced; every user of pen and ink buys it on sight; 200 to 500 per cent. profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours. MONROE MFG. CO., X 202, La Crosse, Wis.

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED—At once, first-class cutters on women's fine shoes; steady work until July 1st, 1905. Apply to THOMAS G. PLANT COMPANY, Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass.

School for Watchmaking.

YOUNG MEN—There is a steady demand for good competent watchmakers and repairers; I will guarantee to teach anyone the watchmaker's trade. Write for circulars explaining particulars. H. KAUFMAN, 977 Washington st., Boston.

ACTIVE MEN who think they can fill outside positions and get business; $15 per week and commission. See MR. SMITH, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., room 1012, 101 Tremont st., Boston.

A STEADY MAN, with some capital, in good position; security and good pay. Address P. O. Box 3022.

ANY person to distribute our samples; $18 weekly, steady. "Empire," 4 Wells st., Chicago.

CIRCULARS and sample distributors wanted everywhere; no canvassing; good pay. CO-OPERATIVE ADV. CO., N. Y.

CARVER wanted. Apply to the DERBY DESK COMPANY, Somerville, Mass.

PAINTERS' UNION NO. 11.

Special meeting Tuesday evening to act upon by-laws; all should attend.

SALESMAN WANTED who visits manufacturers to represent our line of Belt Dressings, to whom we offer a good commission, and can let him work all of the New England States. GARNET BELT DRESSING CO., Allentown, Pa.

WANTED—Carpenters with some idle time on their hands to represent an up-to-date article of builder's hardware; we want a man in every New England town. N 15, Boston American.

WANTED—Strictly first-class cylinder pressman; good wages and steady job; answers without references will not be considered. O 10, American.

WANTED—500 cotton mill help, 200 cotton weavers, 50 families to start new mill. Write CHARLES M. NEWTON, Woonsocket, R. I.

WANTED—A machinist for the fitting room. Apply to E. P. REED & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN—Stenography and office work. CHICAGO PICTURE FRAME CO., 26 Beverly st., Boston, Mass.

YOUNG MAN with experience fitting pictures. CHICAGO PICTURE FRAME CO., 26 Beverly st., Boston, Mass.

$20 WEEKLY easily earned (position permanent) distributing circulars, samples, etc. For particulars COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, Pa.

1,000 MEN AND BOYS WANTED DAILY—Shaves, 1c. to 15c.; haircuts, 2c. to 25c. HALL'S BARBER SCHOOL, 814 Washington st., Boston.

HELP WANTED—Female.

AT ASCENSION SOCIETY,
6 FERDINAND ST.

1—General, strong, $4; would take green or inexperienced. 2—Gen., Prot., 2 adults. 3—Cook, boarding house. 4—Laundress, institution. 5—Cook and second, family.

FIVE WOMEN to learn flower and landscape painting, plenty of work at good pay sent to your home; free instructions. A. V. PRESTON, 250 West 14th st., N. Y.

GIRLS to feed copper plate press, also for color stamping; experience preferred. A. R. MINARD & CO., 34 Oliver st., Boston.

GOOD, reliable woman about 35 as housekeeper; call after 5 p. m. 402 South st., Quincy.

GRANDEST CHANCE for good dancer. Address SMITH, 36 Maple st., Providence, R. I.

HOME WORK—$9 to $15, no canvassing, $5 to $6 weekly working evenings; experience unnecessary; enclose stamp for instructions, sample, etc. Address R. WILSON & CO., 603 Walnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

LADIES—$25 thousand copying short letters at home; material sent free everywhere; send stamped addressed envelope for copy of letter and full particulars. EASTERN CO., 817 Heed bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN for general work, moderate wages, who will appreciate home in small family. O 9, Boston American.

SMART DEMONSTRATORS wanted in every town. Room 708, 24 Milk st., Boston.

STRONG KITCHEN GIRL, no objection to green girl, $2.50. 6 Mount Vernon place.

WANTED—Young woman to learn operative dentistry; no extracting; pay at start, increasing to $25 to $50 per week. DR. H. E. RAGON, Bath, Maine.

WANTED—A partner for an employment agency; good opportunity to the right party. C 176 Boston American.

WANTED—Thoroughly experienced two-needle operator on light work; steady employment. J. B. PEARSON CO., 65 Bedford st.

5 SWEDISH, 4 Down East, 4 Irish housemaids; good wages; places waiting for good help. MRS. VAN LYNTS, Miss Berggerman, Swedish mgr.

WANTED—A night order cook. 114 Dorchester st., South Boston.

WANTED—Girl for general work; to go home nights. 451 Massachusetts ave.

WANTED—Ladies for amateur burlesque; state full particulars. Address U 4, American.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT—Corporation expert, auditor, go anywhere, auditing, systematizing. Postoffice Box 509, New York.

AMERICAN young man, age 23, married, would like position in any part of State; best references; good penman and quick at figures; business experience. Address W. C. JONES, Worcester, Mass.

AUDITING or position wanted by a thoroughly experienced bookkeeper, age 34; first-class references furnished. G 55, Boston American.

AMERICAN young man, 29, handy at anything, $10 a month, board. R 40, Boston American.

BAKER—First-class; also ice cream maker and pastry cook; understands pudding, jelly and all kinds of meat pies; city or country. W 7, Boston American.

HIGHLY recommended office man with wide experience in upper leather factory and at present in shoe factory making McKay welts and turns, also slippers, desires a change. D 7, Boston American.

I UNDERSTAND SODA and ice cream business, also baking; private recipes for sirups and all; best character, references. L., 102½ Charles st., Fitchburg, Mass.

POSITION WANTED by young man, willing to work. Address 19 Park pl., Newtonville.

SITUATION wanted by a young man of 22 yrs. as assistant bookkeeper or general office work; first-class references; $12 start. Address G 76, Boston American.

YOUNG Am. man wants position as first-class electrician helper, or where he can earn an honest living. F. A. P., 16 Linwood sq., Boston.

YOUNG MAN, married, wants work of any kind, start low salary; best of references. 2 Clark st., Everett.

YOUNG MAN wants a few hours' work of any kind mornings. W. O. KING, 724A Shawmut ave.

A YOUNG MAN wishes position as cook in restaurant; best of references given. Address C 177, Boston American.

$25 TO any one securing me a job as porter, watchman, teaming or anything; not afraid of work. B 21, Boston American.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

AT ASCENSION SOCIETY,
6 FERDINAND ST.
NO CHARGES MADE TO EMPLOYERS.

1—Woman and 9-year-old child, moderate wages. 2—Table girl, thoroughly experienced. 3—Girl, second work, $3. 4—Girl, child's nurse and sewing, small wages. 5—Swedish woman, care of invalid. 6—Attendants, moderate wages.

FIRST-CLASS colored laundress wants wash, to take home or go out. MRS. B., 11d Camden st., suite 8, city.

GERMAN taught by native lady (expert teacher) at 50c. per lesson; also coaching for German songs or trip abroad; highest references. Address GERMAN TEACHER, 27 Batavia st., Suite 1.

HOUSEKEEPER—Prot. Am. widow, for reliable widower or bachelor; city or country, or lodging house. Write MAUD CROCKETT, No. 149 W. Concord st., Boston, Mass.

POSITION wanted by a capable, trustworthy Nova Scotia Protestant woman as housekeeper in a widower's family; used to children; reference given. H 12, American.

STENOGRAPHER desires permanent position. H 10, Boston American.

SWEDISH cook and laundress, together or separate, excellent references; Down East cook; nurse maid, assist with housework, 3 years' reference from present employer. MRS. VAN LYNTS & MISS BERGGMAN, 3 Park sq., tel. 1618-7 Oxford.

WANTED—Housekeeper's position by Prot. woman of 39; respectable parties. Address U 3, Boston American.

WANTED—Situation as cook or housekeeper; in or out of town; best of references. Call at 162 Heath st.

YOUNG LADY wants position at general housework or cook in city, thoroughly experienced. L. M. H., 132 St. Botolph st., Back Bay, Boston.

YOUNG WOMAN would like washing or cleaning; good references. R 58, American.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—In subway car, Boylston street, small leather purse containing change, one foreign coin. Owner can have by calling at Classified Dept., Boston American.

FOUND—In Cambridge, half-bred Boston and bull, female, brindle and white; owner can have same by paying expenses. Apply to W. A. SMITH, 60 Austin st., Cambridge.

LOST—Between Glenway st. and Neponset, via elevated sta., Dudley st., lady's h. c. gold watch and enamelled gold fob chain; monogram T. A. M. on case; reward. MRS. B. B. TAYLOR, 4 Bowman st., Neponset.

LOST—A cross and crown, pearls and sapphire brooch, between West st. and Columbia Theatre, Feb. 10. $25 reward for return to M., 123 St. Botolph st., suite 1.

SEWING MACHINES.

GREAT STOCK SALE TODAY—New drop-head machines, all kinds, at great sacrifice in price. STANDARD SEWING MACHINE CO., 173 Tremont st.

WALL PAPERS.

WALL PAPERS—Clearance sale, $1 papers 25c., 50c. papers 15c., 25c. for 10c., 15c. for 6c. BREED & CO., 22 Bromfield st.

MEDICAL.

MRS. DR. ROBERTS'
MONTHLY REMEDIES

have saved thousands of women from suicide; why should you despair or lose courage when relief is at hand? The best that Medical Science has known is yours and the benefits of my superior knowledge are freely given to any sufferer who may ask. My successes of the past 20 years have placed me upon the highest pinnacle of fame in the treatment of all female irregularities. Remember, you are absolutely safe and sure. I offer $5,000 for any case I fail to relieve in 24 hours. Remedies sent by mail if desired, $2. My licensed lying-in hospital is open for the reception of all confinement cases. Office 133 Tremont St. Hours 9-8, Sunday 1-5.

Ladies, Don't

Waste time and money and ruin your health with pills, worthless drugs or operations. Get Old Dr. Jackson's monthly remedy. It has saved thousands of women from suicide. Don't fret or worry, but call at once. Absolutely safe and sure. $5,000 for a case we fail to relieve in 24 hours. At office, by mail, $2. Specialist for 60 years. There is positively no other place in Boston where you can get so quick, safe and easy relief as you can at this office. Advice free, lady assistant, private hospital, trained nurses, strict privacy, lowest rates. Hrs. 9-8, Sun. 1-5. Old Dr. Jackson's, 233 Tremont st., cor. Eliot. The oldest and most reliable specialist in N. E. No charge unless relieved.

Mrs. Dr. Ward Medical Co.

Office 218 Tremont St., Room 211.
(UP ONE FLIGHT.)

Ladies having any kind of trouble call on Mrs. Ward, who has opened an office in Boston for sale of her wonderful remedies, which have effected marvellous cures in the Central and Western States. Private home, every comfort, for those wishing to stay under her personal care. Lying-in Hospital connected. Consultations free. Advice reliable, treatment absolutely safe and in all cases effective. Medicine by mail or at office, $2. Letters answered immediately. Hours 9-9; Sun. 11-2.

MRS. DR. ROBERTSON Office 144 Tremont St.

My monthly remedy is absolutely safe and sure. One trial will convince you. I guarantee to cure in 24 hours or money refunded. Confinements taken. Hours 9 to 7. Sundays 1 to 5.

Mrs. Dr. AMES Office 165 Tremont St.

The old reliable specialist in female diseases. Ladies attended exclusively by ladies. A cure guaranteed or money refunded. Ladies $5. Private home for patients desiring our personal care. Advice free. Hrs. 9-7; Sun. 4-6.

Dr. & Mrs. Hale Office 165 Tremont St.

40 YEARS a specialist in female diseases; a cure guaranteed for $5, ladies, my medicine is absolutely sure; $5,000 for a failure; office or mail, $2; private home for those wishing our personal care; advice free; hrs. 10-7; Sun. 4-6.

Old Dr. Hall OFFICE 3 BEACON ST., near Parker House. Oldest established office. Regular physician; treatment safe and skilful; all letters truthfully answered. Hours 9-9. Sundays 10-3.

DR. GORDON Office 532 Tremont st. Oldest established and most reliable specialist in women's diseases; lowest prices. Hours 9-8. Sundays 11-3.

MRS. DR. ALYS OFFICE 544 TREMONT ST., Boston's leading LADY specialist in female diseases. Hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sun. 1 to 6 p. m.

MRS. DR. J. E. BISHOP.
OFFICE, 178 TREMONT ST.
OLDEST and most reliable office for treatment of female diseases. Hours, 10-7.

Mrs. Dr. Allen Office 237 Tremont st. Specialist in female diseases; ladies $10. licensed lying-in hospital connected; advice free; hours, 9-9; Sundays, 1-4.

MRS. DR. WILLIAMS
Office 144 Tremont st. LADIES IN TROUBLE I GUARANTEE YOUR CURE FOR $5.

LYING-IN HOME

PRIVATE licensed home; ladies taken before and during confinement. Address P. O. Box 2,459.

BOARD AND ROOMS.

AT WEST END, 51 Garden st.—Two connecting rooms, furnished, one flight, bath same floor, open plumbing and gas; price low.

HOTEL SANFORD, cor. Brookline and Wash. sts.—Two lovely sunny rooms overlooking park, steam heat, elevator, etc. Inquire Suite No. 7.

ROOM, with heat and gas, light housekeeping allowed, working people. 11 Warrenton st.

TO LET—395 Tremont st., connecting front and back parlors, side and square rooms; also attic with stove, suitable for light housekeeping; h. and c. water; house always warm.

TOURISTS—Double parlors, steam, hot water, tel. and breakfast, $1 per day. 218 Columbus av., suite 3.

UNION PK. LODGING HOUSE, 14 rooms, never before offered for sale, cheapest rent in pk.; no brokers. Owner, 567 Tremont st., suite 1.

2 COLUMBUS SQUARE—Large front room, bath room floor, all improvements; side room $2.00.

7 ASHBURTON PL., Cook's Hotel—Rooms, including meals, $1.25-$1.50 per day; choice table.

9 PELHAM ST.—To let, a square room; heat and gas; exchange part rent for work; married couple preferred.

20 UNION PK.—Clean, comfortable furnished rooms, moderate rates.

27 RUTLAND ST.—Nice heated rooms; 2 connecting housekeeping; lodging; $1.50 up.

30 WORCESTER SQ.—Warm sq. and side rooms, singly or en suite; rent cheap.

32 UNION PK.—Large back parlor, clean and warm; modern conveniences.

46 UNION PK.—Large front square, bath floor, h. and c. w.; also large side room.

56 WEST CEDAR ST.—Front room, steam heat; also used for light housekeeping, first floor.

60 CLARENDON ST.—Pleasant, sunny room; reasonable.

62 WEST NEWTON ST.—Square room, one flight, bathroom floor, $3.

115 APPLETON ST.—Well furnished, clean, warm rooms, by the day; Tel. 1165-3 Tremont.

427 MASSACHUSETTS AV.—Desirable rooms, with or without board.

546 TREMONT ST.—To let, very desirable square and side rooms, en suite or single, with private bath.

585 COLUMBUS AV.—Elegantly furnished room, steam heat, $2.50 to $4; all modern improvements, tel. connections.

587 TREMONT ST.—Front alcove and rooms for light housekeeping; use laundry.

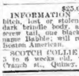
671 TREMONT ST.—Large square room, steam heat, hot and cold water; side room, $1.50.

673 TREMONT ST.—Square room, with h. and c. water, $3; also square room $2.

692 TREMONT ST.—Nicely furnished, heated rooms, square and side rooms, for $1.

773 TREMONT ST.—Nicely furnished sunny sq. room, hot and cold water, heat, reasonable.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY.



THE EGYPTIAN LUCKY PIN and emblem sent on receipt of one dollar. Address EGYPTIAN LUCKY PIN COMPANY, 1,395 North Main st., Fall River, Mass. See what people think of our pin: Egyptian Lucky Pin Co.—Gentlemen: I have one of your pins with emblem. I think it gives me the best of luck; would not part with it for ten times cost. Yours truly, A. DUNHAM, Taunton, Mass. Egyptian Pin Co.—Gentlemen: I bought one of your pins and it is the greatest luck giver I ever saw. Am more than pleased, and would not part with it for any price. Yours truly, JENNIE PACKER, Prov., R. I.

DOGS, CATS, ETC.

$25.00 REWARD.

INFORMATION wanted of a Boston terrier bitch, lost or stolen in Chelsea in March, 1904; dark brindle body, all white head, cut ears, tight screw tail, one black nail on forepaw; answers to name Babble; will reward any information. H 4, Boston American.

SCOTCH COLLIE pups for sale, four male pups, 5 to 6 weeks old, will sell cheap. Address, 12 French st., Quincy, Mass.

RELIGIOUS.

THEODORE PARKER MEMORIAL, corner Berkeley and Appleton sts. Charles W. Wendte, minister. Sunday evening, 7:30 o'clock, observance of Abraham Lincoln's birthday. Rev. C. W. Wendte, "A Tribute to Lincoln"; Rev. W. H. Scott, "A Soldier's Reminiscences of Lincoln and the Civil War." The chorus choir, under Mr. F. W. Wodell, musical director. All seats free. All invited.

THE BALL ROOM.

BEST SCHOOL IN BOSTON.—PROF. HEINEMANN'S Academy, 176 Tremont st.; beginners' class, Tues. and Thurs.; advanced, Fri.; socials Wed. and Sat.; private lessons day or evening, with music; lady or gentleman teacher; send for circular.

HOTELS.

WOMEN TRAVELLING ALONE should go direct to the Franklin Square House, 11 East Newton st., Boston; cheap, safe, warm, conveniently located; rates 75c., $1 and $1.25 per day; operated by the philanthropic association known as the Franklin Square House.

WHOLE WORLD OF SPORTS COVERED FOR THE BOSTON AMERICAN BY ITS CORPS OF EXPERTS

KENNEY HAD 'MAT' BALDWIN ON THE RUN

LAWRENCE, Feb. 11.—Although the battle between Matty Baldwin, of Charlestown, and Young Kenney, of Lawrence, was declared a draw, the majority of the spectators thought that the local lad was entitled to the decision, as the visiting boxer only figured to advantage in one round—the fifth.

The battle went twelve rounds, and in every period, except one, Baldwin was given severe trouncings. It was in the fifth that Kenney was staggered by a stiff uppercut to the jaw, but he soon recovered and was hammering away at his rival again.

The etiquette of the maid in the dining room is the subject of a helpful article by Mrs. Linda Hull Larned in to-morrow's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

MYOPIA GETS THE OPEN GOLF CHAMP, SEPT. 17

By Boston American Leased Wire.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The United States Golf Association held its annual meeting at Delmonico's, 288 clubs, of of which thirty-one were associate, being represented. President G. H. Windeler, of the Brookline Country Club, presided.

The following officers were elected:

President, Ransom H. Thomas, Morris County Golf Club, of Morristown, N. J.; vice-presidents, Albert L. Ripley, Oakley Country Club, Boston, and Theodore Sheldon, Chicago Golf Club; secretary, William Fellows-Morgan, Baltusrol Golf Club, Short Hills, N. J.

The amateur national championship was awarded to the Chicago Golf Club of Wheaton, Ill., during the second week of August.

The woman's amateur national championship was awarded to the Morris County Golf Club of Morristown, N. J., the date being left open.

The open championship will be held during the week beginning September 17, at the Myopia Hunt Club, Hamilton, Mass.

'TANNY' WILL BE ALL RIGHT IN A DAY OR TWO

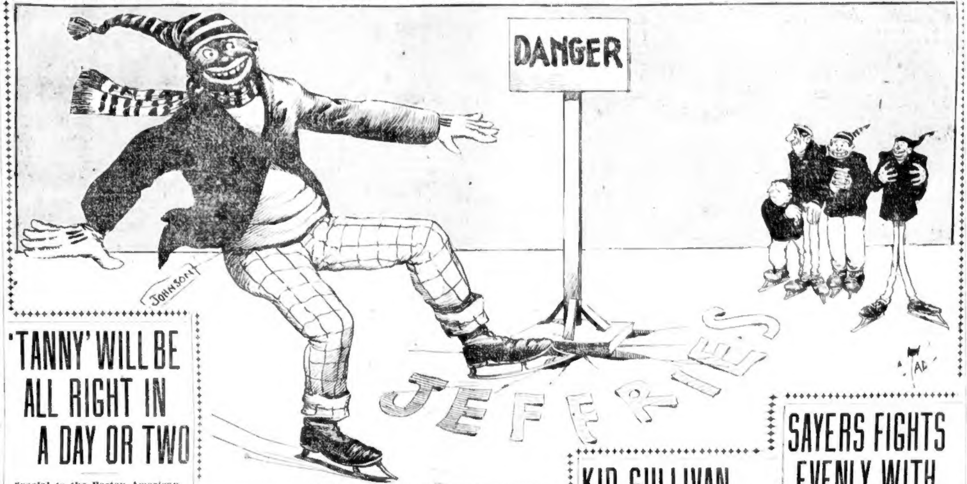
Special to the Boston American.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 11.—Dr. Schoolfield, of Bellevue, Ky., the physician who is attending Jesse Tannehill, said to the correspondent of the BOSTON AMERICAN to-day:

"Jesse Tannehill is all right or will be in a day or two. He could go to work training in a week, if necessary. There is no possibility of his injury affecting his playing in the least the coming season. In fact, as I said before, he will be out in a day or two and could then commence work on his training. He is suffering from a dislocated shoulder, but it is the right shoulder and he is a left-handed pitcher, as everybody knows.

"He has experienced exactly the same mishap to that shoulder time and again. He is hearty and well and this shoulder trouble is trivial, and it seems has been generally overdrawn in newspaper accounts. His brother Lee, who fell through the ice hole the other day and got a ducking and then somewhat of a cold, is all right again. He is as well as ever, and both boys are ready almost any time now to commence Spring practice. Both could commence next week, if necessary."

WILL THE ICE HOLD JOHNSON, OR WILL HE FALL IN LIKE THE REST?—TAD



JEFF'S NO DANGER SIGN FOR JOHNSON

BY TAD.

Skating is a great sport, but one must be careful as well as in other sports. That dash of soot, J. Arthur Johnson, of Texas, is a skater without fear. He hovers about that danger sign just as though he was in the thickest ice.

On the side are Corbett, Munroe, Fitz and Sharkey, smiling as though they would lose the tops of their heads. They told Lil Arthur to keep away from the sign, but he doesn't seem to care.

They have already fallen in and received the cold reception. Arthur has never fallen and thinks that he can go like this forever.

He won't go away neither until he falls or proves that it's just as safe to glide around that Jeffries danger sign as it is to get out in the open where the ice is thick and it's easy going.

KID SULLIVAN MAKES BROAD QUIT IN 10TH

BALTIMORE, Feb. 11.—In order to save his man from a knockout, Terry McGovern who seconded Kid Broad, threw up the sponge in the tenth round of a scheduled fifteen-round fight with Kid Sullivan before the Eureka A. C.

Broad was not knocked out, but he was so badly battered, that McGovern did a wise thing in flaunting the danger signal. The fight was Sullivan's from the start.

SAYERS FIGHTS EVENLY WITH CHARLEY NEARY

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 11.—Everybody who saw the battle between Charley Neary and Maurice Sayers for the championship of this city declared that the mill was a draw. Sayers had the better of the argument on points, but Neary scored a knockdown in the second round, when Sayers took the count of eight.

There was no doubt that at several stages of the fight Sayers was in the lead, but in the sixth Neary went desperately at his man, and earned a draw. In the first round Neary caught a beautiful swing on the nose, and the blood poured freely from this member for the rest of the battle.

GIANTS MAY MARCH IN CAPITAL

BY SAM CRANE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Just at the time President Roosevelt is to be inaugurated in Washington on March 4, the Giants will be in the nation's capital.

There will be Philippine scouts and rough riders in the inaugural parade, and probably the Giants, the champions of the National League, with Manager McGraw at their head. Anyhow an effort has been started to have an invitation extended to the New York players to take part in the great parade.

President Roosevelt is as near a baseball "fan" as the dignity of his exalted office will allow. Secretary of War Taft is a third-degree "rooter" and the entire Cabinet has the baseball fever.

Baseball, too, is acknowledged to be the national game and why should it not be represented in such an important affair as the inauguration. Arthur Devlin, the Giants' third baseman, is a resident of Washington and he writes that the parade will have many interesting features. There will be a delegation of anthracite coal miners from Pennsylvania in the line of march, Rough Riders and other interesting attractions.

There will be more variety to the parade than ever before and President Roosevelt being a New Yorker and a strong advocate of outdoor sports will take kindly to the suggestion of the Gotham team marching in the parade.

GOTCH SHOWS HIS PROWESS AS A BOXER

BUFFALO, Feb. 11.—With remarkable science, Frank Gotch, the catch-as-catch-can wrestling champion, stopped Sam Williams, the big Canadian heavyweight, in the fifth round, of what was to have been a ten-round boxing try-out at the Buffalo gym.

In the fifth, Gotch was anxious to show that he possessed the prowess of a good boxer, gave Williams a terrific hook on the jaw. The latter went down, and as he fell, his right arm went under him, injuring that member so he couldn't resume the fight.

B. A. A. GAMES WILL BE HELD TO-NIGHT

All is in readiness for the annual B. A. A. track games that take place in Mechanics building to-night, and on the tick of 7:15 the first heat in the forty-yard dash will be sent away, and from that time till the last event is concluded the athletes will own the mammoth hall, which has been transformed from its usual sedate appearance into a battle ground for track contests.

From early in the evening enthusiasm will run riot in measure with the active athletes. College spirit will reach a high pitch while the team races are on and the partisans will shout themselves hoarse to show their allegience.

And doubts concerning the appearance of Ralph Rose, the shot-putting champion, were put at rest by the arrival of a dispatch to the management to the effect that Rose would be on hand. He asserts that he is not in the best possible condition, but at that everyone knows that he can make satisfactory performances. It will be a rare collection of brawny athletes who will arrive with the Western giant for honors in the weight, and the Easterners will outdo themselves to hold supremacy in this section. Billy Coe, of the Hub, and Dick Sheldon, the old Yale putter, will be depended upon to give Rose a tussle, and previous struggles between these three are likely to be repeated.

Besides the presence of Rose, the meeting of Yale and Harvard in relay racing will be a leading feature of the program, and this event is always reserved for the very last thing, making a fitting climax to the athletic entertainment. Nothing much has been done in comparing the calibre of the teams that will represent the Blue and the Crimson, as the men have not been tried out thoroughly enough, but Yale is known to have several veterans who will prove dangerous to Harvard's hopes. Each man is to run 780 yards, which requires a runner with a half mile gait. In Parsons Yale has a crack who has made marvelous time in the middle distances and is supposed to be the most trustworthy on the Eli team.

Then Harvard will present a team against Pennsylvania, each man to circle the track three times, which is equivalent to 390 yards. This race will bring out Harvard's sprinters in force. Penn. may prove exceptionally strong, as Taylor, the intercollegiate quarter-mile champion, will be depended upon to take victory for the Quakers.

There is considerable local interest in the forty yards invitation dash, as Charley Seitz, of Georgetown University, the new holder of the sixty-yard record, will be the favorite, with W. D. Eaton, the New England champion, and the latter will be boomed to get under the wire in the lead.

It will take a couple of dozen trial heats to get down to the finals in the forty-yard handicap dash and then the track will be relinquished to the plodders in the long distance events, while the high jumpers and the shot putters will have the middle floor space all to themselves as the track men are settling decisions. It will be a continuous show with something doing every instant.

The story of the effort to save the home of Daniel Webster and preserve it as a public park is told, with illustrations, in to-morrow's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

SIDELIGHTS FROM THE LOCAL ALLEYS

BY TEN STRIKE.

Bob Evans runs in for a daily tryout at the Murray & Irwin alleys. He can certainly hit the timber some when Coach Breckenridge is around.

* * *

The many friends of "Tim" Driscoll, the referee at the weekly roll-offs on the Murray & Irwin alleys, will be glad to hear that he is on the road to recovery after a severe attack of pneumonia.

* * *

The weekly roll-off at Murray & Irwin's was won by Lane, with 315; Harrop was second with 308, Connors third with 299 and Tilton fourth with 285.

* * *

Eddie Meyer won the weekly roll-off at the Rexford alleys with 298. Footman was second with 296, while third prize went to Gorham, who totaled up 263.

* * *

For a sample of "the smile that won't come off," commend me to the one that graced the face of "Teddy Rosenfeld" Puffer, of the Arlington Boat Club team, when he found that he had broken the three-string record of the Gilt Edge League. "Teddy" was happy, and justly. For the past four years he has been accounted a cracking good bowler, but he never had any luck. This year he wound up the season in the Mystic Valley League as high man in the individual averages, but when taken into the big league could not seem to get 'em going right for some time. As a matter of fact, he was down too fine. A few weeks ago he was taken sick and was forced to give up bowling for a short time. That rest was just what he needed, and when he got another chance at the pins he fairly slaughtered them. "Teddy" is an athlete, too. He has played end on a fast school football team, and is a sculler of considerable ability. But it is as an exponent of the gentle art of paddling a wash tub that he shines. He has an open challenge to race anybody in the State in tubs for any distance on lake waters. And up to date no one has appeared who was able to beat him.

HARVARD FIVE TO MEET YALE AT CAMBRIDGE

Harvard plays Yale at basketball in what is her most important contest of the season and what promises to be her hardest game, at Cambridge to-night. While Yale is a member of the Intercollegiate Basketball League and Harvard is not, the game will not lack interest or fight on this account.

GARDNER DIDN'T MEET SCHRECK

Special to the Boston American.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Feb. 11.—The Gardner-Schreck fight, which was to have been pulled off here, has been declared off. The match was promoted by a local wrestler, who agreed to secure the permit of the authorities for the fight, which was refused.

COBB DRAWS WITH FORBES

ALBION, Mich., Feb. 11.—Harry Cobb, of Detroit, and Clarence Forbes, of Chicago, fought ten rounds to a draw. Eddie Preston, of Chicago, challenged Forbes to a meeting in Battle Creek February 27. The fight between Forbes and Cobb was not very spirited.

WILL PLAY HYDE PARK A. A.

The first and second teams of the Holy Name Club meet the first and second teams of the Hyde Park A. A. at Dahlgren Hall, South Boston, next Monday night.

CONKLIN STAR CUE HANDLER AT CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Charles F. Conklin, of Chicago, won the national amateur championship of America for 1905 by defeating Wilson H. Sigourney in the play off for the title, 300 to 231.

The victory gives the winner a leg on the Eagle Gold Cup emblematic of the championship, with Arthur Townsend, Ed W. Gardner, Wilson P. Foss and J. Ferdinand Poggenburg.

SAYS IT'S UP TO BRITT

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Tom O'Rourke, who is looking after Jabez White's interests in this country, says that if Britt is earnest in his request to fight the Britisher he will be accommodated.

O'Rourke has received offers from two 'Frisco clubs. They were in the form of telegrams from Alex Greggains and Jimmy Coffroth, offering 60 per cent. of the gate receipts for a twenty-round bout on any date that is agreeable. They said they would allow Britt $500 for his travelling expenses.

O'Rourke accepted both offers from the 'Frisco matchmakers and cabled Charley Mitchell, the manager of White, that he had done so.

EAST BOSTON GETS THIRD.

East Boston High School basketball team gained third place in the Boston Interscholastic Basketball League standing by defeating the Brighton High team by the score of 27 to 11. The East Boston High second team was also a winner over the Brighton High second team by the score of 15 to 11.

DREYFUSS ILL; MAY NOT BE AT LEAGUE MEET

Special to the Boston American.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 11.—Owing to an attack of the grip, Barney Dreyfuss, of the Pirates, may not be able to attend the meeting of the National League, which will be held for the purpose of hearing the Taylor case No. 2 in New York next Monday.

FAST STEPPER FOR SPEEDWAY

The Speedway clubs and matinee road racing have brought a larger number of fast horses to Boston the last three months than have been purchased by Hub horsemen for three years.

The latest fast horse is Dart 2:08¼, by John R. Gentry 2:00½. He has paced quarters in twenty-nine seconds and a half in one minute flat, and can repeat heats in long drawn races. He was purchased by Dr. A. W. Turner for Speedway work on the snow and for circuit races this season. Good judges say he can beat his sire's record.

BROKE SWIMMING RECORD

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 11.—Dwight Meigs, '07, broke the Yale record for the fifty yard swim, making the distance in 28 3-5s., beating the previous record of 29s., held by William Ortwein. Meigs was racing with Harvey Graham, a freshman, and his competitor made him exert every effort to win. Graham was only a fraction behind the 29s. record.

SMALL TALK FOR BASEBALL FANS

When the New York baseball Giants start South on their training trip they will be accompanied by a Japanese player, who is reported to be just as good with the willow as with jui-jitsu. He is Shumza Sugimoto, twenty-three years old, and played last year with the Cuban Giants. He is an outfielder.

The young Japanese is now engaged as a messenger at Hot Springs, and in this way he met John McGraw, manager of the Giants, and other ball players now at this resort. They took him out to practice one day, and, according to their statements, found that he could hit, run and field in good style. McGraw has therefore consented to take him on the training trip and see what there is in him. He weighs only 118 pounds.

* * *

Manager Joe Kelley has written a warm letter of recommendation for Shortstop Lynch, a young Cambridge infielder, whom he would like to see well placed this season. The Red leader says that the youngster is a comer, and will be a valuable man for any minor league team.

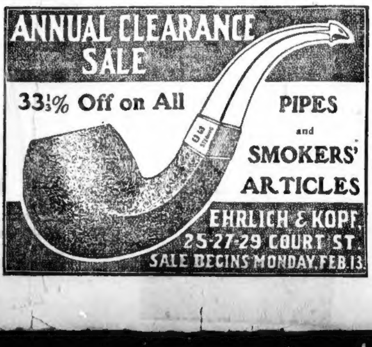
* * *

"Heard from 'Cotton Top' Turner lately," Lajoie was asked." "Not a word since we left him at the Monongahela house in Pittsburg in October," replied the manager. "You see, 'Terry' is so busy counting up the interest that is growing every day on the mortgages that he has out that he does not have time to do anything but skin the pool and billiard players at Elwood City Pa. There may be better billiard players in the American League, but not many, and when it comes to pool there is only one player in either big league that can beat him, and that is Johnny Kling of the Chicago Nationals."

* * *

Two more signed contracts were received by President Shettsline of the Philadelphia Baseball Club yesterday, they being those of Fred E. Abbott, catcher, and William E. Bransfield, first baseman. The latter returned his contract with little comment, while Abbott sent Mr. Shettsline a long communication in which he expressed great pleasure at the prospect of "playing in the best baseball city in America."

President Shettsline was naturally much pleased in receiving the contracts of these two players in so short a time after being forwarded to them. Both men are well satisfied with the terms offered and can be depended on to render capable service to the Phillies this season.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either by mail or at Dr. Lougest's office, also a free examination, if needed, with the X-Ray light. If unable to call, write for Dr. Lougest's Book, "Diseases and Weaknesses of Men." It is the only recognized authority upon diseases and weaknesses of men.
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Boston American WOMAN'S Home Magazine

Why Married Life Is Dull in Many a Home, by Dorothy Dix

DOROTHY DIX.

MARRIED life is dull because as soon as the wedding ceremony is over a woman forgets the wiles with which she snared her prize.

It is often said that a man no longer pursues a woman after he is married to her, on the principle that one does not chase a car that he has caught. If that was all—if the man was happy and satisfied and filled with self-congratulation because he had caught that particular car—the explanation would be satisfactory.

But that is only part of the truth, and the tragic side of the matter is that the man is not only not chasing the car any more, but is wondering what on earth ever made him idiot enough to run after it.

The one monumental mistake of womankind consists in believing that if they can once win the love of a man it is theirs forever. Never was a greater mistake made. A man's heart is not a homestead, where you can stake out a claim and get a deed to it that will protect you against all newcomers. A man's heart is a caravansary that is run on the European hotel plan, and where you have to register afresh every day if you want to hold your place.

It is not enough to fascinate a man once. The process has to be repeated again and again. It isn't enough to interest him once. He must be kept continually interested. It isn't enough to have even kindled the fire of love in his breast. You must be forever piling fuel on the flames.

Any fool woman can catch a husband, but it takes a woman with wisdom and tact and discretion to hold one after she gets him.

Now, for a woman to lose her husband's love, and for him to find married life dull, instead of the earthly Eden he had pictured it, is the more disgrace to her, because when they started out to play the game of hearts together she held all the trump cards.

As a general thing, when a couple are married, the man is more in love than the woman is. She may marry for many things—for a home, because she is too lazy to work; because she doesn't want to be an old maid, or for mere idleness, and because all the other girls of her set are married, and she doesn't know what to do with herself.

He has no earthly reason for marrying and burdening himself with a family but the reason of love for the woman he espouses.

How is it, then, that she so soon loses this love? She says that it is because man is fickle, but the real reason is to be found in her own weakness, not in man's.

She abandons the tactics by which she won her husband.

She no longer tries to please. She forgets all her feminine allurements, and then, when her husband's affections drop with a dull, cold thud, she has the nerve to be astonished.

What does the average wife do to make life interesting for her husband?

She doesn't dress for him. Any old thing is good enough for hubby and home, and she has no hesitation in letting the man to whose aesthetic sense she appealed before marriage by means of every art of the toilet see her in all the disenchantment of soiled and slouchy wrappers. The little coquetries of dress most women regard as they do their silver bonbon dishes. They only bring them out when they have company.

She doesn't try to entertain him. The staple of conversation in most homes is a rehash of all the disagreeable occurrences of the day. A woman's idea of a pleasant evening at home for a husband appears to consist in his listening to her account of how the cook burnt the soup and the housekeeper broke the best vase, and little Johnnie fell down the stairs, and the plumber didn't come to mend the leak, and the things that Mrs. Jones has that she can't have.

She doesn't try to be companionable. One of the most discouraging things on earth is for a man to try to give his wife a good time.

To begin with, he can nearly always count on her developing conscientious scruples against any amusement of which he is particularly fond. If he is addicted to the races, ninety-nine times out of a hundred he has to sneak away and lie to her to get to the track. If he likes a glass of beer, she is a Blue Ribboner. If he dotes on musical comedy, she turns up her nose at anything but grand opera. If his taste calls for roaring farces, nothing will satisfy her but morbid Ibsen dramas.

If, in spite of this, he still takes her out, she is a wet blanket that can throw a chill over the gayety of any occasion. There is sure to be something the matter with the play or the seats at the theatre, and at supper afterward she reminds her husband that Welsh rarebits are bad for the digestion and that he can't afford champagne, and then she wonders that he doesn't seem to care to have her go out with him.

She considers it her sacred duty to tell him of his faults, and that he married for the privilege of having a critic on the hearth.

She makes no appeal to his imaginations, and does nothing to cover up the necessarily sordid facts of every-day life to save his nerves.

Before marriage the woman was beautifully dressed; she did all she knew to fascinate and entertain him. She was the most responsive of companions. She flattered him at every turn. After marriage she becomes dowdy, uninteresting and commonplace, simply because she doesn't care whether she charms her husband or not, and this offers a very pertinent reason why married life is dull for men.

It would not be if women would use half the efforts to hold a husband that they do to catch one.

DOROTHY DIX.

Can You Make A Cup of Coffee?

CAN you make a cup of coffee?

Of course. Everybody can do that. It's as simple as carving a plate of hash.

But, seriously, can you make the best cup of coffee that it is possible to extract from the burned berry of Mocha and Java?

Send, anytime before Sunday, February 12, your own particular recipe for making coffee (and Heaven knows there are more methods of making coffee than of making love) to the "Cup of Coffee" Editor of the BOSTON AMERICAN.

From those submitted the five best will be selected by competent judges. To each of the five persons submitting the best recipes will be given a set of six solid silver spoons, as shown in the illustration.

Expert coffeemakers are now at work on the hundreds of recipes which are being received by every mail.

Winners will be announced in to-morrow's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN, together with the five winning recipes for making coffee.

Drip Coffee

One heaping tablespoonful of coffee to a cup or half-pint of water. Put the coffee into a felt bag, or on a thick flannel laid on a strainer, and pour the boiling water over it. The flannel must be thick, and close enough to prevent the fine powder straining through; stand the pot in a pan of hot water while it is dripping. Coffee will not be right unless the water is violently boiling when poured on the grounds. MRS. FLORA McELWARRE.

No. 226 Lowell street, Lawrence.

A Cup of Coffee

First boil out the coffee pot with soda water. Take one tablespoonful of coffee to the cup of cold water, add one egg beaten lightly, then place over fire and bring to a boil (do not boil). Pour into the hot coffee one tablespoonful cold water and set it on the back of the stove to settle for five minutes, pour into coffee cup, add sweetened whipped cream and sweeten to taste. MISS EVA LILIAN RUMRILL.

No. 417 Proctor avenue, Revere.

Vienna Coffee

Equal parts of Mocha and Java ground together will be found best. Allow one spoonful to each person. Mix the white of an egg with the grounds, pour on half the boiling water, let the coffee froth, then keep hot, but not boiling, for fifteen minutes, and add the rest of the boiling water. To one cup of cream add the frothed white of an egg, put in cup of sugar and pour on the coffee. MISS SADIE N. WIGGIN.

No. 8 Central avenue, Danvers.

To Make Good Coffee

Be sure that your coffee pot is absolutely clean. Use one tablespoon of ground coffee to the cup. Put coffee into pot and stir in a couple of crushed egg shells, which are just as good as eggs for clearing purposes, and can be saved from your cooking. Have water boiling, hissing hot and pour over coffee. Stir with a silver spoon and then boil three minutes. Then set on back of range, where it will keep hot, but not boil for ten minutes. A few minutes before serving pour out a little in a cup and then pour it back again.

MRS. EMMA NYE.

No. 122 Dorchester avenue, South Boston.

Boston American Daily Short Story

She Fell in Love With "The Boss"

By Ada Patterson

IT was a hot day and "the boss" was cross. He had come to the office in a fairly urbane mood, but that was before he had been closeted in swift succession with an exasperating lawyer from the other side of the Balston case and two unreasonable women clients.

"When was a woman ever reasonable?" he grunted.

And that was the beginning. Miss Martin, the head stenographer of the coal firm of Sheldon, Grissom & Bly, a woman who had mild eyes and bleated instead of talked, observed mournfully in the seclusion afforded by the towel rack behind the door what she had been saying with the same sigh and the same intonation for twelve years:

"Mr. Sheldon has just asked me why I go through the world in a dazed condition. He is a most peculiar man."

Phil Flips, the office boy, deferred indefinitely his appointment to play craps with Frowzy Fred on the next floor.

"The governor's got us all up a tree, and we daren't come down," he confided to Fred by telephone.

Thereafter, when the senior member of the firm passed through the waiting room, Flips ceased whistling and swinging his legs from the high chair, and pored with suspicious intentness upon "Boys Abroad," the volume that Mr. Sheldon had given him the day he took "Why She Stabbed Him" in all its red and yellow glory from him, and said his mind sadly needed refurnishing.

Calkins, the patient managing clerk, wore an inscrutable smile. All these were bad weather signs, but Miss Gorham had not a discerning eye for such signs. Besides she was too honest to be eminently tactful.

Miss Florence Gorham was the firm's bookkeeper. A yachtsman who had engaged the firm to prosecute a brother sailor for running him down on gray day on Long Island Sound observed that the girl sitting on the high stool was "a trim little craft" and "had a clear eye in a storm."

"I've only known her sailing qualities in fair weather, commodore," the managing clerk had answered.

"But she's all right for a storm," the owner of the Swallow had reiterated as he departed.

Calkins lifted his gray head, as Charles Sheldon called gruffly, "Miss Gorham," and the "trim little craft" slid down from her perch and went to her employer's desk.

"Are you aware, Miss Gorham, that papers have just been served on me in the Turnbull case—served on me in the absence of my clients?"

"No, Mr. Sheldon."

"Then you are not aware that you showed the process server my room, and made everything as easy for his as possible? I have been trying to avoid the acceptance of those papers all week." For the nonce the head of the firm had turned turtle. At least he snapped.

"The little fellow in the messenger uniform?" gasped Miss Gorham.

"The same." Mr. Sheldon's voice and eyes were sarcastic. "You will perhaps remember the unimportant fact that I said I wished to see no one unless his name and business were announced?"

"I am sorry, Mr. Sheldon."

"Not so sorry as I am," fumed the senior member of the firm. "When things of this sort occur I feel like giving up and putting in a new crew to sail the ship."

"I regret the mistake, although I think it was a perfectly natural one. You may remember that you have always received and signed for personal letters yourself."

"But I said I would see no one unannounced. No one, you understand? You are not literal minded, Miss Gorham."

"And you are not liberal minded, Mr. Sheldon."

Calkins lifted his gray head in alarm. Never in his sixteen years in the office had anyone dared to "talk back" to the eagle-faced senior member. His sedate heart fluttered in sympathy for the audacious girl.

Mr. Sheldon's answer came slowly, after a wondering glance at the girl's contemptuous face.

"We will not pursue the matter any further," he said.

"Pardon me. We will. You will please accept two weeks' notice of my resignation."

Miss Gorham, her head high, her white throat throbbing, an indignant pink stain on her rounded cheeks, went back to her high stool and took up her pen. Mr. Sheldon, the furtive, went on with the study of his legal papers. They must have presented a knotty problem, for several times he frowned. That there was an element of humor in the apparently dry as dust document was indicated by a broad, unaccustomed smile.

"Don't mind him, child," whispered the managing clerk. "He doesn't mean it."

"You are very kind." The gray eyes in which a smouldering fire might blaze forth any minute looked kindly upon him.

The small hand stained with ink from the busy pen gave his a grateful pressure. Then Calkins, too, closed the door upon office cares.

And that was all the office ever knew except that Miss Gorham stayed longer than the two weeks, stayed, in fact, until a fortnight before her wedding—with Mr. Sheldon.

What the office didn't know was of that homeward walk when Mr. Sheldon accompanied Miss Gorham, not by her consent, but under protest, when he talked to her long, and with heated interruptions, on the subject of discipline. He reminded her of the printed sageness pasted above her desk.

"If you must be a wage earner go about it in a happy mood and do not scorn even the humblest helps to attain your goal. Count all that comes to you as experience—that elusive quality that means so much to manay employers. A blind heart, a tactful tongue (there Mr. Sheldon spoke in italics) and a determination to play a true partner's share will win both friends and influence, two valuable assets."

Miss Gorham, her eyes reddening behind her veil, talked piquantly of the duties of employers.

"No individual has a right to humiliate another, at least in the presence of associates. The door was open. The rest heard you scold. I couldn't bear the thought of Miss Martin's sympathy, and her gossip to others. I dreaded even little Flip's quizzical looks. And Mr. Calkins—dear old Calkins!"

Reserved Miss Gorham sobbed outright behind her black veil.

The argument continued to the door of the Gorham cottage. That being the border line of hospitality when Mr. Sheldon asked permission to go in she could not refuse, although, while she bathed her reddened eyes with cologne she said, "I hate him."

It was on the evening before the wedding that they reverted finally to this painful episode.

"Have you been cross at the office today?" queried the bride elect as she nestled cozily at his side on the old tete-a-tete.

"Er, I hope not," he answered with a consciousness that made her smile. "But Miss Martin does bleat, you know."

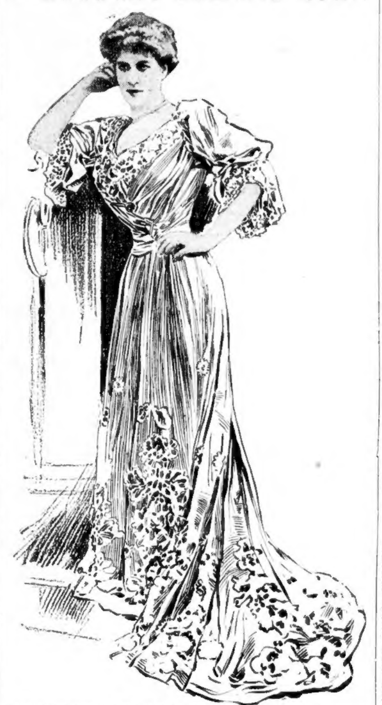
"Yes, dear, but try to be patient; try for my sake."

And with two soft arms around his neck, a tender voice in his ear, what could the senior member of the firm of Sheldon, Grissom & Bly do but promise, while she murmured, with his lips upon the brown tendril on her forehead, the poet's excuse:

God be praised!
The meanest of his creatures has two soul sides,
One to face the world with,
The other to show a woman when he loves her.

"The Katy-did, the Cricket and the Frog," Marie Cahill's newest musical hit, better than "Under the Bamboo Tree," will be given away free with to-morrow's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN. Full words and piano score; a fifty-cent sheet of music free.

A CHARMING EVENING GOWN



THIS handsome evening gown is one of the season's best importations from Paris. It is made of pale pink peau de soie, profusely trimmed with Irish lace. The skirt is gathered at the waist line and falls in graceful folds in a long sweeping train.

To the knees the skirt is trimmed with white silk medallions and heavily embroidered plastrons in a flower design. The corsage is cut in a pointed line.

The waist is a surplice, the swathed folds being confined at the left by a St. George's cross. The puffed sleeves are finished by full frills of Irish lace. A fall of lace runs about the corsage line.

The surplice is brought into the waist line by a broad girdle of peau de soie.

First Aid To The Lovelorn

To Announce Your Engagement

THERE are few engaged girls who do not find the announcing of their engagements more or less of a problem. And this for various reasons.

If, as often happens, the financial prospects of the fiance, or the health of a near relative or any other good reason prevents the definite naming of the season of the wedding, a young woman feels a slight hesitancy about sharing her secret with the world. She does not care to publish her happiness so long as its consummation is not even in sight. Perhaps deep in her heart what she really dreads is the comments that a long engagement invariably excites. She is too proud to be pitied or sympathized with because of a delayed marriage.

Similar conditions affect a young man who has just taken a girl's happiness into his keeping. He would rather keep his blissful secret within the narrow circle of two until such time as he can say to the world, "On such a date the dearest girl in the world has promised to become my bride."

With such thoughts as these, my dear young engaged friends, I honestly sympathize. Nevertheless, I deplore them. Forget, I beg of you, such insignificant things as the idle chatter of society. Remember only that you have solemnly sworn to be eternally true one to the other, and that it is your duty to make this known.

No Girl Wishes for Pity or Sympathy

Many—I cannot count how many—broken-hearted young girls have written to me, bitterly lamenting their continued confidence in men who plausibly pleaded to let the secret be kept just a little longer, when their only reason for concealment was the dread that publicity would precipitate the knowledge of their true character.

DEAR MISS FAIRFAX:

I am a young lady of twenty years of age and am deeply in love with a young man about my own age, who returns my love. He is a law student, expecting to begin practice within a year, but he says he will not be in a position to marry for three or four years. Lately, however, I met another gentleman—apparently eight years my senior—who has proposed to me, but whom I do not care for at all. My parents, though, are very decidedly in favor of my marrying this man. The motive for their choice was not prompted through any ill-feeling or dislike for the man I love, but as I am disposed to believe by the fact that they would like me to marry soon, which would occur were I to marry the other man. Now, Miss Fairfax, will you kindly give me some of your advice as to what I ought to do? Also give me your idea of the above statement. FLORE.

YOU are young, and if you are sincerely in love with the first young man and your parents have no objections to him I should advise you to wait for him. If you really care I don't think you would even consider the second young man's proposal.

DEAR MISS FAIRFAX:

I am nineteen years old and earn $12 per week. I am going with a young lady of sixteen, whom I am very much in love with, and she says that I am the only one in this world that she cares for. Is it proper for me to ask her to become engaged to me? My parents don't want me to get married until I am established in business for myself, and they intend to start me as soon as I am twenty-one. The girl's parents are dead, and it would take me at least one year to put the business on a paying basis and it would be four years before I could marry. The girl is living with her aunt and might not feel inclined to wait that long for me. A HEARTBROKEN BOY.

FOUR years from now will be quite time enough for you to marry. You see you are both very young, and in four years you will be just the right age. You could not get along very well on your present salary and support a wife, so it will be much wiser to take your parents' advice and wait. I realize that it is hard for the girl, not having her own home, but perhaps she might find some employment and then she could save money and perhaps the little home might come sooner.

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox

There Are Abundant Practical Ways to Aid Animals If You Are in Sympathy With Them

LETTERS frequently come to this column expressing interest in the various movements for protection of animals, and asking how to assist in the good cause. One woman writes that her heart is filled with a desire to do something helpful, but she does not see the way to make herself useful. Another wishes to become a member of the S. P. C. A., and asks how to go about it.

This is an indication how people may neglect using their own minds and weakly lean upon others for the thinking and reasoning which they should do for themselves, as the first step toward success.

Any city directory contains the address of the S. P. C. A. Obtain that and write to the officers for instructions. Several young women have at various times written to this column for information which could be obtained in two minutes from the Directory.

"How will I proceed to become a trained nurse?" is a periodical question. Why not write that question to a doctor or to the directors of hospitals? That is the way to obtain such information. Any woman who wishes to help the Animal Cause can do so most practically by belonging to one of the societies, and after she has become a member by investigating the results of every case she reports to these societies.

If the societies have failed to attend to the case, insist upon an explanation. If none is given publish a card to that effect.

Again, let every woman who is a mother or a sister or a teacher or a nurse maid or a friend of children make an effort every day to awaken some child's mind to pity and sympathy for animals.

If you, madam, who wrote me a few weeks ago on this subject, will keep your mind alert for opportunities to educate children and adults along humane lines, you will become one of the world's powerful factors for doing good.

Ask your driver, when you take a carriage, to speak quietly to his horse and to avoid twitching the reins or using the whip unnecessarily. Request him to cover his horse while it is standing in Winter and to turn its eyes from the scorching sun in Summer. All these requests will help awaken the man's mind to his obligations toward his animal money-earner.

Speak frequently and continually against the over-check. Call the attention of children to empty tin cans in the street and ask them to push these dangerous objects into the gutters in passing. This will save many a horse from an ugly foot sore and many a hungry cat or dog from painful hurts.

Praise the manly character of the boy who cares for and protects street animals.

Talk to mothers on the same theme. Half the cruelty in the world is to be placed at the door of thoughtless and neglectful women who are the mothers and moulders of men.

Remind women and children that canary birds require more than six inches of room in a cage to be comfortable, and need to be given clean surroundings and fresh water and food more than once a day. Remember that you are not only working to relieve animals, but to educate human beings.

Many a woman is sending unwholesome and unneeded clothing to the naked and healthy savage who could exhibit her Christianity more practically by taking decent care of her bird and horse. Lose no occasion to remind people of the rights of animals to our care.

These are a few of the many ways which will help the humane cause.

LET me to-day do something that shall take
A little sadness from the world's vast store,
And may I be so favored as to make
Of joy's too scanty sum a little more.
Let me not hurt by any selfish deed,
Of thoughtless word, the heart of foe or friend.
Nor would I pass, unseeing worthy need
Or sin by silence where I should defend.
However meagre be my worldly wealth,
Let me give something that shall aid my kind,
A word of courage or a thought of health
Dropped as I pass for troubled hearts to find.
Let me to-night look back across the span
'Twixt dawn and dark, and to my conscience say,
"Because of some good deed to beast or man,
The world is better that I lived to-day."

Letters from Woman's Page Readers

WHAT'S TO BE DONE IN A CASE LIKE THIS?

Editor Woman's Page:

Dear Sir—I am married almost fifteen years and have three children. I am a hard-working man, give my wife all my earnings, don't drink, and do everything possible for my family. But for all that I must wash and darn the children's stockings as well as my own. What does my wife do? Why, takes it easy. How would you like it if you were a man, to wash and darn stockings after a hard day's work, when you have a wife who is strong and healthy, who does nothing all day long but sit around, and wears the same old dress week after week. O. H. K.

Malden.

LET'S STUDY THE QUESTION SCIENTIFICALLY

Editor Woman's Page:

A great deal is written on the question of love and marriage, and strange to relate it so happens that the very sciences and arts that would throw a flood of light upon the questions are so utterly ignored that one might suppose there were no such sciences. Hence, there is but a groping in the dark, a mere guessing on the subject; guesses piled upon guesses, mountain high, with no sensible solution in sight.

Love and marriage cannot be discussed properly without phrenology and the temperaments, physiognomy, palmistry and astrology.

These sciences, however, are out of fashion, and at every corner we hear them derided by those who have never studied them. They are called fakes, delusions, superstitions and other like senseless names. Nobody who has studied them has ever written against them, while the opposition to them has invariably come from persons who did not investigate them. The arguments and demonstrations of their advocates have never been refuted, but honest opponents, in their effort to refute these sciences, have thereby been converted to them and have become their leading exponents.

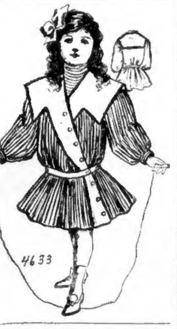
If, now, the AMERICAN will permit these sciences to be used in its marriage discussions it will place the love question on a scientific basis, far more profitable to the reading public than the present groping among philosophizing theories.

J. F. HARTMANN.

No. 38 Broad street, Providence, R. I.

Hearst's Boston American Pattern

GIRLS' RUSSIAN DRESS



No. 4,633—A unique collar lends distinction to the little frock here depicted. Russian dresses are almost universally worn, but there are Russian dresses and Russian dresses, and all styles are not so well liked or as becoming as others. In the model here shown we have quite the newest idea in cut of dress and the fanciful collar is sure to win favor because of its excellent lines. As is shown the collar continues as a facing. This diagonal or crossed-over effect is very beconing to most childish figures and the pointed effect facing are features that aid in giving "figure" to the undeveloped little bodies. The model is not only suitable for dresses for Sunday-go-to-meeting wear, but develop as charmingly as wash goods.

Sizes—5 to 12 years.

HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN will mail the above pattern upon receipt of 10 cents, to cover cost of handling, etc.

All orders should be addressed to HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN PATTERN DEPT., P. O. Box 230, Boston, Mass.

No. 4,633.

SIZE...

NAME...

ADDRESS...

ASSEMBLY AT THE SOMERSET BRILLIANT ONE

Many of Season's Debutantes Graced Second of These Winter Events.

GUESTS FROM OUT OF TOWN

The second of the Winter assemblies at the Somerset last night will go down in the annals of Boston society as one of the most brilliant balls ever held in the city. In point of attendance the affair was not as large as the first, but the array of gowns, the favors, the decorations, and last but not least, the people themselves, made the dance one long to be remembered. Little attempt was made at decoration. The balconies were draped with Southern smilax, and in the corners were palms and bay trees. The favors, which added the desired coloring to the decorating scheme, were grouped in baskets and stands beneath the orchestra balcony. The favors for the women were lacrosse sticks festooned with purple and crimson netting, baskets, handkerchief cases and bags of confections. The men drew boutonnieres, satin hearts, silver whistles and tiny silver slippers.

Ethel Barrymore, the Austen Grays of New York and the Harry Pratt McKeans of Philadelphia were among the best known of the guests invited by the assembly committee, J. Grafton Minot, S. Hooper Hooper and Philip S. Sears. It was the first appearance of the Grays since their marriage several months ago and they were heartily received. Miss Barrymore was also a welcome guest and was charmingly gowned in white satin with pearl trimmings.

Other guests were Miss Elizabeth Potter and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, of Philadelphia; Miss Helen Barney, Miss Constance Draper, A. Murray Young, Miss Mary Sloane, Miss Violet Cruger and Miss Pauline Robinson, of New York, the two latter being debutantes of this season in that city.

Mrs. Robert C. Hooper, Mrs. Bryce Allan, Mrs. Oliver Ames, 2d, Mrs. Henry D. Burnham, Mrs. Henry H. Fay, Mrs. Charles Head, Mrs. Herbert M. Sears and Mrs. Roger Wolcott were the patronesses who were in the receiving line. The other patronesses were Mrs. R. L. Agassiz, Mrs. William Appleton, Jr., Mrs. Shepherd Brooks, Mrs. Charles P. Curtis, Jr., Mrs. William C. Endicott, Jr., Mrs. William Fay, Mrs. John L. Gardner, Mrs. F. L. Higginson, Mrs. J. Grafton Minot, Mrs. William Lawrence, Mrs. E. Preble Motley, Mrs. Guy Norman, Mrs. Francis Peabody, Jr., Mrs. Dudley L. Pickman, Mrs. Henry P. Quincy, Mrs. Winthrop Sargent, Mrs. Herbert M. Sears, Mrs. Philip S. Sears, Mrs. Eugene V. R. Thayer and Mrs. T. Lindall Winthrop.

The cotillon was danced promptly at midnight and was led by Mrs. R. C. Hooper and J. Grafton Minot. After supper dancing was in order until 3 o'clock in the morning.

There was an especially good showing of season's debutantes, as it is the first large formal affair that has been given since these young ladies have made their bow to society. Among the buds who attended were Miss Ruth Lawrence, Miss Elise Robins, Miss Ethel Fay, Miss Margaret Perkins, Miss Elizabeth Andrew, Miss Dorothy Billes, Miss Caroline Gay, Miss Catherine Gardner, Miss Margaret Head, Miss Rosamond Pierce, Miss Polly Cunningham, Miss Leila Burnett and Miss Constance Bacon.

Others present were Miss Eleanora Sears, Miss Dorothy Forbes, Miss Mary Perkins, C. E. Perkins, T. Dennie Boardman, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Boardman, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Gray, Miss Edith Andrew, Miss Hannah Stevenson, the Daniel A. Dwights, R. S. Codman, Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Davis, Miss Jane Sargent, the Russell Sturgis Codmans, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Boyden, the Gardiner M. Lanes, the Philip Dexters, Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Fay, Mrs. A. W. Blake, Dr. and Mrs. John P. Reynolds, Samuel Cabot, S. E. Guild, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred S. Dabney, the J. Q. Thorndikes, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick R. Sears, Jr., Mrs. Walter Dabney, Mrs. Oscar Iasigi, Miss Nora Iasigi, the S. V. R. Crosbys, the R. G. Shaws, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley L. Pickman, F. L. Higginson, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames.

* * *

Mrs. Jack Gardner, Mrs. Oliver Ames, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Cook, General George T. Cruft, Dr. and Mrs. George L. Perin and Mrs. Shuman are among those who have lent their names to be used in connection with the coming presentation that Wright Lorimer will give of "The Man O'Airlie," at the Majestic Theatre, next Thursday afternoon. The play is to be given to found the Wright Lorimer Emergency Fund, and will be used to aid the sick and temporarily unemployed girls living at the Franklin Square House. Members of the Boston set have set their seal of approval upon the affair.

* * *

The D. H. Luces, who have been making their home at the Berkeley this Winter, have left for a trip South. The first point in their trip is Palm Beach, Florida, where they are at present. Later they will go to Bermuda, where they will remain until the opening of the Spring.

* * *

The Alvin F. Sortwells of Highland street, Cambridge, have gone to Jamaica for a month, sailing from New York the first of the week. They will be registered at the Titchfield at Port Antonio. The Sortwells are among the best known families in the University City, and their home is the scene of much entertaining during the Winter.

* * *

The members of the navy set here are much interested in the news that Lieutenant Frank Lyons, U. S. N., has been assigned here, and will probably be in Boston for the remainder of the season. He has taken apartments at the Bellevue. Lieutenant Lyons is well known in navy circles, and has a host of friends here who will doubtless do much entertaining in his honor.

Paris has a guessing contest over Alice Roosevelt. If you want to know what it is, be sure to buy to-morrow's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

POLICE SEEK INCENDIARY

The police of the East Dedham street station are looking for a fire bug who has been at work in the South End during the past two weeks. In that time four fires have been discovered in the lumber wharf district. In the last fire the wharf of J. A. Bradford, at No. 588 Albany street, was damaged to the extent of $200.

Two weeks ago a fire was started at the yards of Proctor and Drummey, No. 433 Harrison avenue. A little later the lumber sheds of W. H. Leatherbee, No. 472 Harrison avenue, were burned out with a loss of $15,000. The following night a fire, also incendiary, was discovered in an alleyway off No. 433 Harrison avenue.

The State Police are of the opinion that the fires are the work of one crowd which infests the neighborhood.

ADMIT M'GETTRICK TO BAR

Hon. Felix W. McGettrick, Democratic candidate for Governor of Vermont at the late election, who recently removed to Boston from St. Albans, was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar before Justice Hammond of the Supreme Judicial Court.

GAS MAINS WORTH WHAT THEY COST, SAYS SCHAFF

Member of Commission Deals Blows at Excessive Valuation of Trust's Experts.

Counsel for the Gas Trust received an unexpected shock yesterday when General Schaff, of the Massachusetts Gas and Electric Light Commission, smashed the fabric of excessive valuation built up carefully with the aid of Experts Humphreys and Gould, by announcing that he considered the mains of the gas companies in Boston to be worth the sum they cost the companies, not the sum that would be required to replace them with new mains. General Schaff, in making this statement at the hearing on the capitalization petition of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, practically justified the position taken by the BOSTON AMERICAN during the now concluded hearing on eighty-cent gas, and recorded through the testimony by Professor Edward W. Bemis of Cleveland.

An emphatic declaration by the same member of the commission, disapproving the methods employed by the Gas Trust in the endeavor to justify excessive capitalization, and, consequently, an excessive price for gas in Boston, was another of several significant developments at the hearing.

Protest Against Experts.

Indication was given, incidentally, of how the Gas Trust is quietly working with all its strength to defeat the people's fight for cheaper gas, the while it assumes the attitude, through its counsel, of resting assured of the firmness and justice of its position in monopolizing the gas business of Boston at its own price.

The sudden crystallization into public expression of what those who read between the lines of reports of doings in the gas world have long known, was due to a long-postponed protest by General Schaff, of the Commission, against the manner of introduction of evidence at the hearings and against the tactics of the experts called by the Gas Trust to testify in its behalf.

"I think it is idle for this Board to go on and examine experts as to the value of these mains," said General Schaff. "I suggest that we waste no more time on experts."

Mains Represent One-Half.

For the previous few days testimony had been taken as to that part of the valuations of the gas companies' plants applying to the gas mains throughout the city. These represent nearly one-half of all that the Gas Trust asserts its properties to be worth. Frederic E. Snow, counsel for the gas companies, contends that the mains should be considered worth just what would be the cost of replacing them new at the present time. C. J. R. Humphreys appraised them according to this method; so did John A. Gould, chief engineer of several of the companies concerned. Their appraisals were practically of equal amounts.

If the "fair valuation" of the mains was considered to be the sum which they originally cost the companies, there would be a decrease of some millions of dollars in the estimate on which the capitalization is based. Any figure as to capitalization has a direct bearing on the question of cheaper gas, for a price must be charged for the commodity which will insure a maintenance of dividends on the capital. General Schaff in announcing that he believed the mains are worth just what the companies paid for them, expressed his disagreement with the contentions of the Gas Trust.

For Increased Demand.

The other two members of the Commission have not, of course, expressed their opinions on the subject. Such expression would amount to a declaration of what the decision on the hearing is to be. A majority of the Board excluded evidence several times in opposition to General Schaff's desire, however, and after a recurrence of this proceeding yesterday the Commissioner gave public utterance of his opinion that any information bearing on the subject should be accepted. In questioning Mr. Gould as to the generating capacity of the gas plants, rather than as to the "fair value" of the mains, this being set aside for the moment, General Schaff asked:

"Supposing that this board became so intoxicated with justice as to decide that gas shall be sold at eighty cents, and that this decision caused an increased demand of ten or fifteen per cent., what steps would the gas companies take toward increasing their generating control to meet the demand?"

Mr. Gould replied that the gas companies could not construct a sufficient manufacturing source for several years.

"How near have the officers of the present Massachusetts Gas Trust come to asking you and others of the engineering force to state your estimates of how to meet the increased demand which might arise?" General Schaff then asked.

Inspired Articles.

Mr. Gould evaded the question, and General Schaff went on to speak of an article published in a newspaper last Sunday on "The Rehabilitation of Gas." This article appeared to be a newspaper exposition of the gas situation in Boston. It dealt with the gas companies which it is proposed to unite as the Boston Consolidated Gas Company. The question of what each of the companies might expect in the way of capitalization was discussed, consideration being given to both sides. General Schaff said that the article was inspired by one "under whose direction witness does his work."

The preparation of such an article by an official of the Gas Trust, clever enough to weigh both sides of a question as would an essayist writing economic argument for a newspaper, has been accepted as proof, if General Schaff's declaration be true, of the determination of the Trust to leave no stone unturned to counteract the public opinion represented by the BOSTON AMERICAN in the fight for cheaper gas. It is also regarded as significant enough to dispel any delusion that might have existed as to the unruffled demeanor supposed to be presented by officials of the Trust to the charges of oppression and extortion preferred against them.

Wants Information.

All information bearing on the gas situation should be welcomed by the Gas Commissioners, according to General Schaff's statements. When a paper stating the decision of three judges, and dated 1893, as to the worth of the mains of the Bay State company was rejected by Chairman Barker, General Schaff dissented openly from the ruling, saying the evidence ought to go in, as other illegal evidence had already been accepted.

"What I want is information, and I do not care where it comes from," he declared. "I am a bit embarrassed by the attitude of parties here, however, and hardly know just where to go to get facts which seem to me absolutely essential to a fair decision in this case."

Report on Quick Assets.

The day's hearing was concluded with a report by Auditor Grant on the quick assets of the gas companies, the property which could be quickly converted into cash. This report represented what Harvey S. Chase, a public accountant, was to report for Mr. Snow, after an examination of the books of the gas companies. For Corporation Counsel Babson, Mr. Chase was to report as to the indebtedness of the companies. His report when made, however, included more than Mr. Snow desired to have made public. It was withdrawn just as other counsel were looking at it. After this, if Mr. Chase appears as a witness, he will not be a witness for the gas companies. Mr. Snow has so declared. Mr. Grant's report as to the quick assets was, in brief:

Material for manufacture	$146,083
Residuals	10,189
Material for repairs	184,826
Suspense accounts	179,485
Cash on hand and in banks	193,455
Accounts receivable	701,335
Sinking fund	23,866
Total quick assets	$1,439,237
Stable equip., horses, etc	23,732
Grand total	$1,463,069

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

COMMITTEES OF 4 CITIES TO CONFER ON $1 GAS DEMAND

It was announced to-day that a conference will be held within the next week in the Common Council chamber in Malden between the committees representing the cities of Melrose, Malden, Medford and Everett and the representatives of the Melrose Gas Light Company, for the purpose of taking up with the company the demand of the people of the four cities for $1 gas. The committee from each city will consist of the Mayor and five members of the city government.

In a statement to a reporter for the BOSTON AMERICAN to-day, Frank E. Chandler, manager of the company, said that the company was willing to make some reduction in the present rate of $1.40 gross, with a discount of 20 cents, but could not bring the price down to $1, owing to the many improvements to the plant which are to be made this year. A large tract of land had been purchased at Wellington, on which the company proposes to build. In view of these expenditures, Mr. Chandler said, the directors of the company could not see their way clear to make the price $1 per 1,000 feet.

A St. Valentine's Day story by Dorothy Dix in to-morrow's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

MILES IN MINING DEAL.

LEADVILLE, Col., Feb. 11.—General Nelson A. Miles is a principal in a big mining deal by which a syndicate has purchased from Judge Frank W. Owens nearly 400 acres of mining property in the Rock Hill section of the district.

Foul, Loathsome, Disgusting Catarrh!
Secure Relief in 10 Minutes
AND A RADICAL CURE

Does your head ache? Have you pains over your eyes? Is there a constant dropping in the throat? Is the breath offensive? These are certain symptoms of Catarrh. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder will cure most stubborn cases in a marvelously short time. If you've had catarrh a week it's a sure cure. If it's of fifty years' standing it's just as effective.

Dr. Agnew's Pills are the best. 40 Doses 10 Cents. 19
Sold by WM. H. KNIGHT, 97 Court St., and LEWIS & CO., 145 Wash. St.

The Greatest and Cheapest Month's Trip in the World
Is to take the Quebec S. S. Co. steamer to Barbadoes and return, touching at the various Windward Islands and including five days at the Marine Hotel, for only $90
Special excursions to Bermuda by the new twin-screw steamer Bermudian, 5500 tons.
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., 39 Broadway, N. Y.
Thos. Cook & Son, 332 Washington St., Boston.

AMUSEMENTS.

Waterbury Brothers and Tenny
The Greatest Comedy Musical Trio in the Vaudeville, are at Keith's this week, in company with the following noted entertainers:
Ross and Fenton
Fay and Clark — Stuart Barnes
Dixon and Holmes — Watson's Farmyard
Kit Carson — Hal Merritt
LeClair and Bowen — Rae and Broesche
Bissett and Scott — Mlle. Martha
Biograph Pictures — Rosa Lee Tyler
Coming — ALBERT CHEVALIER

COLONIAL THEATRE
Chas. Frohman, Rich & Harris, Lessees & Mgrs.
TWO WEEKS ONLY
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM
—IN—
LETTY
An Original Drama in Four Acts and an Epilogue by Arthur W. Pinero.
Ev'gs at 7:45 sharp. Mats. Today & Wed. at 2.
Regular Colonial Theatre Prices.
1.50, 1.00, 75, 50, 35. All Seats Reserved.

HOLLIS —ST.— THEATRE
ISAAC B. RICH, Proprietor and Manager.
LAST TWO APPEARANCES
Matinee To-day at 2. To-night at 8
Charles Frohman Presents
ETHEL BARRYMORE
In Her Greatest Success,
"SUNDAY" By Thomas Raceward
NEXT WEEK—VIOLA ALLEN IN "THE WINTER'S TALE."

AUSTIN & STONE'S MUSEUM

Scollay Square . . . . Admission 10c
De Forest's Dog and Monkey Circus
Billy Wells — ZIP
Raymond and Sartonia
The Dalvines—Jim Irwin
and other novelties in Curio Hall.
Two stage shows nearly every hour from 10 to 10 by two great companies.

COLUMBIA
Tel. 96 Tremont.
Daily Mats. 10 & 25c HAS SMOKING ALLOWED
"MISS CLOVER'S"
JOLLY BURLESQUERS

PALACE
Jolly Grass Widows Burlesquers
GRAND SMOKING CONCERTS
Prices—10—20—25.
TELEPHONE 2150 HAYMARKET.

HOWARD, TODAY till 11 P. M.
McCabe, Sabine and Vera, Athos Family, All Grant, Rice and Elmer, LeRoy and Woodford, and other varietyists. Our troupe of torrid teasers in the new burletta, "Get There." Some new and color "Mary Wiselets."

AMUSEMENTS.

BOSTON THEATRE
LAWRENCE McCARTY.....Lessee and Mgr.
High-Class Attractions at Fair Prices.
25-35-50-75 ALL ORCHESTRA $1.00
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
Bring the Children to the
MATINEE TODAY
It is the Brightest Play in Boston
"Don't never put up yer umbrell till it rains."—Mrs. Wiggs.
MRS. WIGGS
—OF THE—
CABBAGEPATCH
WITH
The Original Company
The Laughing Success of the Year
TOMORROW NIGHT
BIG ALL-STAR SHOW
Watch Sunday Papers for the Biggest and Best Show of the Season.
Usual Little Prices 25 & 15c Get Tickets Now

TREMONT THEATRE
LAST TIME TO-NIGHT AT 8.
THE BANK OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION
In the New Comic Opera
THE FILIBUSTER
By John P. Wilson and Wm. Lorraine.
NEXT MONDAY—TWO WEEKS
LEW DOCKSTADER'S MINSTRELS
The Largest and Best Minstrel Organization in the World
Carroll Johnson — Neil O'Brien
65—PEOPLE IN ALL—65
SEATS NOW SELLING

Empire Theatre
(Boston Music Hall)
Magnificent Washington St. Entrance Open Tonight.
Twice Daily, 2 and 8. Every Seat Reserved.
ELSIE JANIS
WILL H. SLOAN & CO.
MLLE. ELLA BRADNA
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BROWN & NEVARRO
CLEMENT DE LION
THREE RIENTZYS
OSSMAN & HUNTER
CARR & YULE
And Other Features.
All-Star Vaudeville

Majestic THEATRE Mats Wed Sat
ONLY ONE MORE WEEK
91st Performance Tonight at 7:45
Matinee Today at 2. 90th Time
MR. Wright Lorimer
And His Own Company of 200 in
THE Shepherd King
Seats Now Selling for All Remaining Performances.
Feb. 20. DeWolf Hopper in Wang. Seats on Sale Monday.

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FAREWELL WEEK—Pixley & Luders Best
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Mrs. Edwards to Be Hanged Next Week — The situation of this Pennsylvania woman parallels that which was Mary Rogers's until the Governor of Vermont granted her reprieve. The full story, with illustrations, in to-morrow's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

Cambridge's Fight Against an "L" Road — A complete account of the efforts by the officials and citizens of that municipality to secure the best rapid transit will appear in to-morrow's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

Ethel Barrymore's Loves and Hates — The popular young actress tells Eleanor Ames of the things she likes and the things she dislikes, with splendid pictures, in to-morrow's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

To Save Daniel Webster's Old Home — Prominent men of the State are trying to have the Marshfield homestead of "the great expounder" set aside as a State park. An account of their efforts, with illustrations, in to-morrow's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

Prof. Parsons on Municipal Ownership for Boston — A second article by the famous expert on the solution of the gas problem, to appear exclusively in to-morrow's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

A Complete Wardrobe for Baby — Fourteen pieces are illustrated in colors on the pattern page of to-morrow's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

Many Features of Interest to Women — Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Dorothy Dix, Mrs. Osborn, Winifred Black and Eleanor Ames write exclusively for the BOSTON AMERICAN and what they have to say will interest every woman who reads to-morrow's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

The Funniest Comic Section in the World — Little Jimmy rushes for Mr. Jones, sweet little Katy bothers Uncle, and the Hooligans, the Katzenjammers, Mr. Jack, Foxy Grandpa and Maud will make you laught in to-morrow's comic section of the BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

What Has Happened to Other Czars — The dread which makes the life of the Emperor of Russia a daily torture, as he asks: "Will history repeat itself?" Double page illustrated feature in to-morrow's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

The Etiquette of the Maid in the Dining Room — Mrs. Linda Hull Larned, author of "The Hostess of To-day," writes illuminatingly of perfect service in to-morrow's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

A St. Valentine's Day Story — "His Second Valentine" is its title, and it was written by Dorothy Dix especially for to-morrow's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

Prof. Serviss on Volcanoes — A comparison of those of the earth and those of the moon. Deep scientific facts entertainingly set forth in to-morrow's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

Paris Wondering Over Alice Roosevelt — The President's daughter is the subject of a guessing contest in the French capital, which is the subject of an illustrated page feature in to-morrow's BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN.

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EDITORIAL PAGE OF HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11

HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST

80 AND 82 SUMMER ST., BOSTON, FEBRUARY 11, 1905.

Accidents That Are Really Murders

A sheet of iron fastened in the middle of an expanse of vault light marks where, the other day, an old man was struck down and killed in New York by an iron beam, which fell from the roof of a building now being erected.

The place is marked, not because the old man was killed there, but because the beam broke through the vault light and the damage has not yet been repaired.

In time the sheet of iron will be removed and a new vault light will be put in position.

Then the matter will be forgotten—except by a few persons with long memories, and there will be nothing to show where the old man was killed.

On Broadway, the main street of New York, a few months ago, a girl stenographer, on her way to her office, was crushed to death by a packing case which fell upon her from a truck backed up to the sidewalk.

Neither of these victims was doing anything out of the ordinary. Both were walking quietly along the sidewalk.

And both were murdered. Not murdered legally, but certainly morally. No one had any intention of killing them. None the less, they were murdered.

And it was the American public that murdered them.

Three workmen stepped into the bucket hanging over a deep mine; the drum revolved and the bucket began its descent.

To prevent it from swinging, a heavy beam rested on what would be the handle of an ordinary pail, its ends running in guide rails, and the cable running through a hole in it.

The Winter day that the three men got into the bucket at the shaft-head, the heavy beam froze to the guide rails and did not follow the cage.

But after the cage had descended some distance—no one knows how far—the guide beam finally became loose and slid down after the bucket.

If you will look the matter up you will see how swiftly a body falls: 16 feet in the first second of time, 32 feet in the second, 64 feet in the third, 128 in the fourth.

The beam overtook the slow descending bucket; its weight broke the fastening, and the three men were dashed an unknown distance to their death.

It was the American public that murdered those three men, just as it murdered the old man and the young girl in New York.

A woman stepped from a drug store in Forty-second street, New York, and started to cross the way. A derrick rope broke and the heavy beam dropped on her, crumpling her up as one crushes a sheet of paper in his hand.

It was the American public that murdered that woman, just as it murdered the old man, the young stenographer, the three men in the mine bucket.

How did the American public murder these persons?

Simply enough. By its "don't care" methods, its system of trusting to luck.

By its criminal optimism. By its assumption that everything is good enough as it is.

It had never been customary to fasten iron beams on new buildings. So the beam that killed the old man was not fastened. It was lying on the edge of the wall, fifteen stories above the sidewalk, so carelessly placed that the hammering of two carpenters on a scaffold underneath could jar it loose.

And it cost an old man's life to make us Americans understand that heavy weights ought not to be left a hundred feet in the air where they may fall on passers-by.

It is customary to fasten packing boxes on a truck in motion. But when the truck is by the sidewalk, we Americans assume that the boxes cannot fall. So we leave them untied.

It cost the life of an innocent girl to make us understand, even for a few days, that a heavy box could fall from a stationary truck.

Quite possibly most of us have forgotten that fact already.

So it was with the miners, and with the woman crossing Forty-second street.

We are too careless of human life in this country. We take too many chances.

Nothing happens the first time. Nothing happens the second, or the third, or the fourth time.

But by and by something does happen, and a life is lost by our wanton carelessness.

And we say it is an accident—say that we see the hand of God in it.

It is not an accident. It is a murder. One definition of murder is:

> *An act imminently dangerous to others, and evincing a depraved mind, regardless of human life, although without a design to effect the death of any individual.*

There are accidents—real accidents.

But it is not an acident when an iron beam is allowed to fall from a new building—when a packing box is allowed to fall from a truck—when a derrick is allowed to fall—when a weight is suffered to drop on a bucket in a mine shaft.

It is not a legal murder. But it is a moral murder.

And we Americans are the murderers.

We cannot be punished in this world.

Probably no one will be punished for the death of the old man, just as no one was punished for the death of the girl, or the woman, or the three miners.

But none the less, we are guilty.

And what is any one going to do about it?

CANNOT AGREE WITH WINIFRED BLACK'S IDEAS ON INSANITY

Editor BOSTON AMERICAN:

I cannot agree with Winifred Black's ideas on the relation of insanity to crime. It is doubtless true that a very large percentage of crimes are committed by sane people. It is also true that many people who commit crime are criminally insane.

Some years ago a man by the name of Leger, living in France, killed a little girl twelve years of age. He afterward confessed to having premeditated this horrible crime. His counsel made a strong plea in his behalf, declaring him insane. The jury after an hour's deliberation returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. He was executed.

The physicians examined his brain, which was found to be diseased, and gave unmistakable proofs of insanity. A jury had sent this irresponsible wretch to a horrible death.

How many more like him have been murdered by law? And how many innocent men have perished upon the gallows?

ANSON T. WINSLOW.

Lynn.

"MARRIED TO MYSTERY" PLEASED HER IMMENSELY

Editor BOSTON AMERICAN:

I write to tell you that I read all of the story "Married to Mystery," and I wish to say that it is the most wonderful story I ever read.

MRS. F. L. BODYE.

Manchester, N. H.

THE ICEMAN

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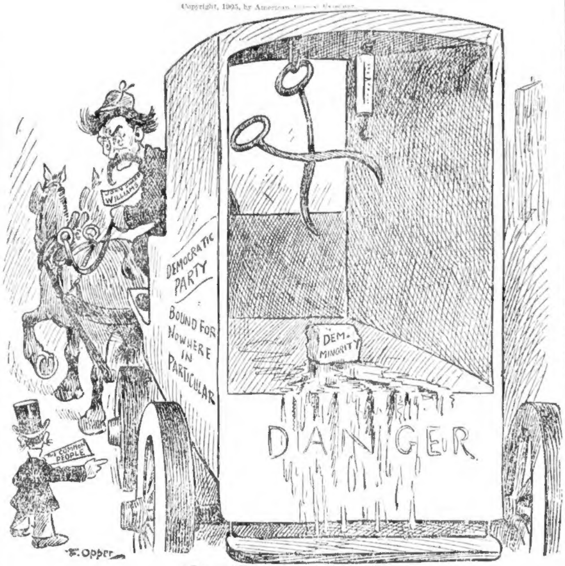
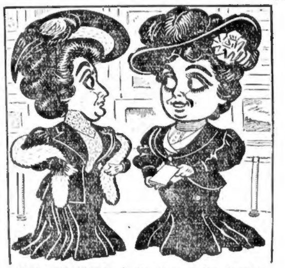
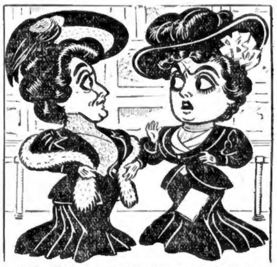


"Gee-up, Mister Yer Ice Is Melting!"

MRS. HAMMER MEETS MRS. CROWBAR



MRS. CROWBAR—I am one of the happiest women! Mr. Crowbar denies me nothing! He gratifies my every wish!



MRS. HAMMER—HE DOES! Dear me! Well, as for ME, I could never love or respect a man I could henpeck in that manner!

YOUNG AMERICA

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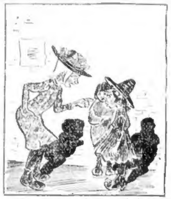
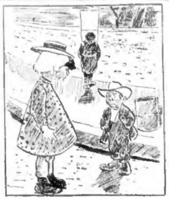


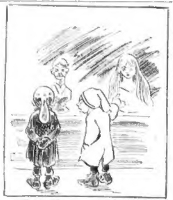
"Oh, Mamie, Sally an' I both tink dat's the most unbecoming hat you ever had on."

"Tanks. I tought it wuz beautiful enough fer you envious gals ter say something nasty about it."



"What's your ideal woman, Freddie?"

"A big, squashy, stupid lookin' albino like you, Maud S."



"Talk about yer ideal woman, dere's mine, Clarence, but of course I never 'spect ter meet anything so beautiful in real life."

JUST WOOZY

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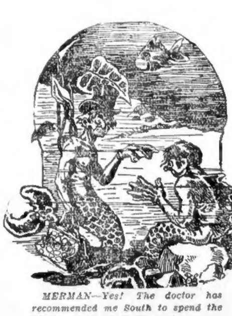
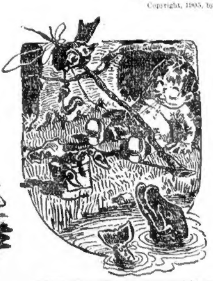
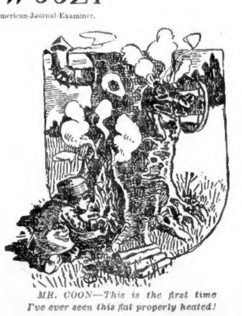


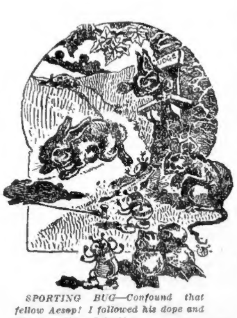
MERMAN—Yes! The doctor has recommended me South to spend the Winter at the Gulf Stream!



FISH—Gee! Those confounded birds are getting all the luck to-day!



MR. COON—This is the first time I've ever seen this flat properly heated!



SPORTING BUG—Confound that fellow Aesop! I followed his dope and lost everything I had!

By The Stenographer

The Continuous Matrimonial Performance Out in Kansas Is a Source of Breezy Inspiration

"THE marriage problem appears to be a burning issue out in Kansas, and they are grappling with it good and hard," remarked the Bookkeeper.

"And women haven't broken into politics out there yet, either," commented the Stenographer; "but what's doing now?"

"Well," said the Bookkeeper, "after the Missionary of Peace and Harmony, who wanted to establish a ten-year time limit on marriage, got side-tracked with his humane proposition, along comes a matrimonial promoter who has introduced a bill that provides that if a man is not married at thirty years of age he must espouse a woman selected for him by a State commission."

"Gee, but that's a move in the right direction!" exclaimed the Stenographer. "Now we are on the way to solving the divorce problem. I have always felt that I could have picked out so much more suitable husbands and wives for my friends than they did for themselves."

"Did you ever take a prize for modesty?" inquired the Bookkeeper.

"Oh, you needn't laugh," responded the Stenographer; "the man that proposes to have a commission pick out wives for eligible bachelors has got a great head. Only it ought not to wait until a man gets thirty before it gets to work. It ought to take him under its protecting wings before he has time to tie up with the wrong girl."

"It's kind of pathetic that everybody who watches a couple at the altar knows more how their matrimonial experiment is going to turn out than they do."

"But suppose a man and woman fall in love, what are you going to do about it?" asked the Bookkeeper.

"Then, more than at any other time, do they need the assistance of a committee on matrimony with a good, strong veto power," declared the Stenographer. "When a man is in love he is in no fit state of mind to pick out a wife. He is non-compos mentis. He is batty, dotty, loony, and his judgment is no more to be trusted than if he were suffering from a case of the willies.

"Look at the fool things a man will do when he is in love, and then tell me that one is fit to pick out a woman to live with for forty or fifty years, and who will either land him in the poorhouse or in a mahogany chair in the manager's office of some big business."

"Men certainly do make some bum selections in the wife line," agreed the Bookkeeper, mournfully.

"That's right," responded the Stenographer, "and that's just where a matrimonial commission would head off trouble. A man marries a woman because she's got a peachy complexion or an eighteen-inch waist or a blonde pompadour or a knack of rolling her eyes at him and asking him silly questions; but these items would cut no ice with a committee, especially if there were women on that committee. They would take suitability into consideration, and the matrimonial results would average up better.

"Do you suppose that any commission would grant a poor young clerk a license to wed one of these doll baby girls, who haven't any sense of health or industry, and who think of nothing but chasing down bargains and trying to imitate the dress of rich women? Not on your life it wouldn't.

"Or do you think any commission would be idiotic enough to let any young girl marry a drunkard to reform him? Wouldn't it say:

"'Pass it up, daughter. The Keeley cure business doesn't pay for women. You will recover from having your little romance nipped in the bud a lot quicker than you would from being a drunkard's wife.'

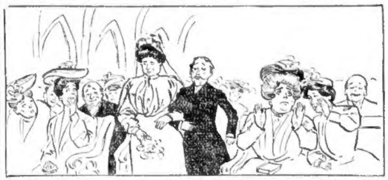
"And the commission wouldn't do a thing, would it, to the old men who want to marry young girls, and who think they are loved for themselves alone?

"Oh, I could save 'em a lot of misery if they would only let me pick out their husbands and wives for them."

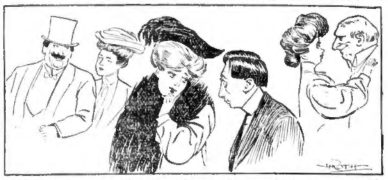
"I don't believe that a committee would make any better selections of matrimonial partners for people than they make themselves," declared the Bookkeeper.

"Well, it couldn't do worse," replied the Stenographer.

DOROTHY DIX.



"Everybody who watches a couple at the altar knows more how their matrimonial experiment is going to turn out than they do."



"Subjects for a committee on matrimony, with a good, strong veto power."

Little Editorials from the People

HERE'S THE TRUE EXPLANATION

Editor BOSTON AMERICAN:

I was as much amused as pleased upon reading your editorial relative to circulation figures, and also as a reply to a certain Boston daily. I have been a daily and Sunday reader of your valuable and neutral paper since the first issue, and I should feel at a loss were I not able to obtain it, especially the sporting, or 8 p. m., edition. As the tabulated and sworn statement of circulation in Saturday's AMERICAN is self-explanatory and proves the AMERICAN'S popularity in so short a period of existence, should judge that these few lines voice the sentiment of your many readers.

W. F. B.

Quincy.

A SERGEANT DEFENDS THE ARMY

Editor BOSTON AMERICAN:

In your issue of February 3 appeared a little editorial by W. L. Crosman in which, among other things, he refers to the soldier and sailor as "idlers on the back of labor," and I daresay there are many persons who regard them as such. In order to labor is it necessary that we should use the pick and shovel, the sledge hammer or the hatchet and saw? Are there not more trying occupations than these? The life of the soldier and sailor is not all sunshine, as W. L. Crosman would no doubt learn were he sent as one of a detachment into a barbarous and hostile country and by necessity compelled to swim rivers by day and night, sleep on the ground and eat what he could get. He would no doubt come to the conclusion that he was laboring slightly, to say the least. Here at home in time of 'peace' while W. L. Crosman is resting in a good bed, the soldiers are walking past in the cold and crisp air of night.

He further says: "The useful laborer's business is to produce wealth." This is true, and the soldiers and sailors, as such enable him to produce it. Large standing armies are maintained to enforce that provision of the Constitution that all persons shall be protected in the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness.

CHARLES C. ALLEN,
Sergeant U. S. Marine Corps.